

Dairy Goat *Journal*

MORE THAN A MAGAZINE—
It's an institution, a service



—Photo by Irving Conklin.

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Strippings

• H. Dobkins, Comanche, Tex., takes his old copies of Dairy Goat Journal and leaves them in the reading room of a near-by hospital.

• Joe Hoegger, of Hoegger Supply Co., Milford, Pa., writes that his mother passed away on Dec. 26 after a long illness. He adds, "I hope our customers will understand our tardiness in taking care of some orders recently."

• Mrs. F. N. Craver, Del-Norte French Alpines, Bentonville, Ark., suffered from a disastrous fire that completely destroyed 5 of the 8 rooms of their home—and with it many of her trophies and records of goatkeeping.

• California Farmer for Jan. 10 published an article on Dairy Goats as Calf Mamas, telling the story of the success of Alex Grant in raising veal calves on goat milk.

• Fred Knoop, president of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., has sent a letter to all association members telling of the experiences and difficulties encountered in the transfer of the office to the new secretary, and of the hopes for a better future.

• News? If you like to read of the doings of others in this column—send in your own news items, too.

• The Heifer Project, which has sent thousands of dairy goats to needy places in the world, has been incorporated under the name of the Heifer Project, Inc. Offices are at New Windsor, Md. At the present time there are requests on hand from at least 24 different countries requesting assistance—the largest request is for more than 2000 goats by the Egyptian government.

• Alice Disk, Rancho-Merry-O, Cedar Rapids, Ia., has just completed an addition to her goat barn to permit the expansion of her French Alpine herd. The herd is being put on official test in 1953.

• Mearle Rhinesmith, Wanaque, N. J., veteran Toggenburg breeder of Yokelawn fame, reports that he is gaining after several months serious illness.

• Chuck and Cile Caswell, 13 Acre French Alpines, Springfield, Ill., are now located in their new home, built this summer. The home, barns and buildings were all designed for the comfort of both owners and the goats. . . . It is well worth a visit from anyone interested in both homes and goat buildings.

• S. W. McIntosh, who moved from New Jersey to Houston, Tex., is re-establishing a Nubian herd. He reports that his radishes, beets and other spring (!) garden products are growing splendidly—weeks before it could have even been planted in the "Garden State."

• Sometimes a product earns special commendation. Corona ointment—advertised in this and most issues of Dairy Goat Journal—is such a product. Its household uses even exceed its great value around the goat dairy. Better be sure you have a can of it on hand.

• Carl Sandburg, "poet laureate of America," and Mrs. Sandburg were feted in Chicago in honor of Mr. Sandburg's seventy-fifth birthday on

De-bleating

In July, 1946, when Bleatings first appeared in Dairy Goat Journal it was introduced with the comment that "Until the public will no longer stand for it, until the powers that be on Dairy Goat Journal draw that all-powerful blue pencil across it, or until sheer weariness causes its omission, there is reason to believe you will find some sort of Bleatings appearing pretty regularly."

Its first appearance was not because of great popular demand. Nor is its demise dictated by any such demand. But that all-powerful blue pencil has made its mark, and the ramblings of Bleatings stand de-bleated and the space that it once occupied will be put to other uses in this and future issues.

Jan. 6. Dairy Goat Journal readers know the Sandburgs even better as owners of the Chikaming Herd—and the publicity of the celebration almost always had a plug in it for dairy goats.

• In appreciation for the help American goat breeders gave them in their time of greatest need, goat owners of Japan are collecting funds and goats to send for the aid of Korean refugees under the auspices of the Heifer Project, Inc.

• Newspaper reports state that Winston Churchill's recipe for vigorous old age is ample goat milk every day.

• Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Nordfelt, Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif., have bought the Melbourne's Milkyway Goat Dairy, Venice, Calif. This increases the Laurelwood herd to something like 700 animals.

• The remarkable garden cultivator produced by the Barker Mfg. Co., David City, Nebr., (yes, it's advertised in this issue of Dairy Goat Journal), is being studied by the Agricultural Institute of Allahabad, India, as an important tool in preventing famine in India. Samples were taken to India by J. J. DeValois, well-known to most American goat owners for his work in improving the goats of India—goats and efficient tools like the Barker come close to the top of the world's needs, in Mr. DeValois' opinion.

• A new goat herd is being established for the Dairy Department of the University of Georgia.

With the Breeds

• Ima's Jean, many times champion in the show ring and with high official milk yields, has been awarded the Saanen of the Year trophy of the National Saanen Club. She is owned by Mrs. Ima Moore, Sepulveda, Calif.

• Mel-O-Roy's Bango, bred and owned by Leroy and Melvina Nordfelt, Ripon, Calif., has won three Saanen championships at major California fairs in 1952—and her full sister, Mel-O-Roy Beatie has also won three championships.

• The Dairy Department of the University of Wisconsin, with Prof. Vearl R. Smith in charge, is conducting a long-term study of the inheritance of milk production in Saanens. The herd was first founded about six years ago and has used Brookfield sires; the 30 does being divided into three herds for comparisons. Present herd sires are Snowflake Mynas Charger, a son of imported Etherly Mynas, and also a son of Mynas' half-brother, imported Mostyn Messenger, and out of Cameo of Wastach.

• Dr. and Mrs. Ralph George, Thousand Oaks, Calif., report that their Nubian doe, Lou of Evania, made a DHI record of 2598.3 lbs. milk, and her first freshening daughter, Luquetta of Evania has made 1823.1 lbs. in 305 days. The Georges were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Hill, Echols, Ky., who purchased Wianand's Mary Lou, Lou of Evania, and Luquetta of Evania.

• Vera and Lyle Hobby, Sepulveda, Calif., sold Valle-Pal's Candy to Jean Parker, Sepulveda, and Valle-Pal's Vicky to Tommy Kanavas, Sepulveda. These two Nubian does will be used in the 4-H work of these young people.

• The Advanced Registry Nubian sire, Black Cat Spencer Tracy, has been sold by C. & E. Straight, Calabasas, Calif., to Mr. and Mrs. Stobbs, El Cajon, Calif.

• AlRakim Cameo, Nubian buck, has been sold by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hill, Chatsworth, Calif., to Mrs. J. C. Lincoln, Scottsdale, Ariz.

• Damion's Black Cricket, a young Nubian doe owned by Mrs. Alice Tracy, LaHabra, Calif., was featured by illustration and story in a recent issue of California Farmer. Black Cricket was highest producing first freshening Nubian in America and winner of four grand championships.

• Donovan Beal, Merced, Calif., says that his many times champion Nubian doe, Naja Paula, and her three daughters, brought in \$296 in prize money this past year—besides being highly profitable milkers in the goat dairy and producing several kids for perpetuating themselves in the herd.

• The record-making Saanen doe, Rio Linda Dona Marcelina, is now in the herd of W. L. Aughenbaugh, Kenney, Ill., along with others of Glen Daley's Wasatch Herd.



You Said It

Your comments, criticisms, suggestions are invited for this department of communications from Dairy Goat Journal readers—just make them short and to the point, with a limit of not more than 200 words.

What's wrong with—

I'm tired of all those who talk about "What's wrong with the goat industry." It's time to start talking about what's right with goats—and a lot of other things.

Our newspapers talk of all the differences between the United States and the Communist countries. Why not start talking about the points of cooperation and agreement? It is just barely possible some common ground can be found. The nations cooperate in postal matters; when locusts threatened in the Near East the Communists joined with western nations in destroying them. . . . These are samples of scores of points from which possible understanding might eventually be developed, for in actuality there are more points of agreement than disagreement (even though the so-called fundamental philosophies are at extreme poles.)

Our two goat associations bicker on consolidation because of differences. Yet the differences are not 1% of the likenesses, of the points of agreement. Why don't we talk up these agreements and see if the differences don't dissolve?

Some goat enthusiasts criticize cow dairymen. There are differences—but the basic problems of good food, health, nutrition are the same. There is much more reason for the points of common interest to form the relationship between cow dairymen and

goat dairymen, than to make the relationship one of differences.

Fortunately, there has never been strife between the proponents of the various breeds of dairy goats such as has beset some other kinds of livestock. That is certainly a point of "What's right with the goat industry." The cooperation toward a common goal and a common interest in goats and goat milk is something all goat owners should appreciate.

Start thinking constructively and it's bound to make a difference!—James T. MacLeod, Bakersfield, Calif.

A new era

Robert Soens as new secretary of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. sounds good. Teamed with a man of the caliber of Fred Knoop it could well bring in a new era in the relationships within the goat industry where the future will be more important than the past.

No doubt there are many like me who have refused to affiliate with any association because of the difficulties of the past, their failure to consolidate or to render the kind of service we might expect. I am jumping on nobody's bandwagon, but I am looking forward to the future in this respect with increased optimism.—A. N. Buzbee, Wichita, Kans.

Rewarded honesty

Some years ago I read in Dairy Goat Journal an item commenting on the honesty of an individual selling a doe. This man sold her as bred, but when she failed to produce kids he returned \$10 to the purchaser. Now, these many years later, I have been able to visit the dairy goat farm of Keith Randle.

Ladies and gentlemen, here I found the goats raised just as I expected—with intelligence and sense. I have never seen a finer large herd. They are on pasture all the time. Each morning they receive whole oats (raised on the farm), and in the evening a serving of peanut hay. They go for this peanut hay as though it were the finest of alfalfa.

The herd is in prime condition, a vigorous health that makes one feel each goat is full of mischief. Unusual in such a large herd is the fact that the hoofs are well trimmed and in good condition.

Does to be bred out of season are turned into another pasture with one buck. These animals were also in prime condition.

In 1952 he sold and shipped 36 bucks—many breeders have trouble selling that many does.

Mr. Randle is not a young man. He has been a successful cow dairyman, rancher, and farmer. These occupations have been replaced, as he says, by the most pleasurable of all, dairy goats.—S. W. McIntosh, Bellaire, Tex.

It's good!

Our chevon in our locker was so good that 70 lbs. have been stolen this year.—Mrs. Cleona Williams, Vashon, Wash.

Goat knowledge

I have been trying to learn as much as possible about dairy goats. To date about all I have learned is that it is the most beautifully disorganized and stupidly managed business on earth.

The goats are not to blame for that. These intelligent, patient animals are in most cases smarter than their owners.

This should and could be a big business in this country if the health-giving qualities of goat milk were properly advertised. The medical profession is reaping millions for no-good nostrums while a really worthwhile product is kept a secret.

When a person wants to contact a breeder I find many of them do not answer an inquiry. Others reply with a superior "don't want to be bothered" air. This consideration by breeders does more harm than can ever be repaired.

If it wasn't for my bull-headed determination I would have given up, but I shall keep on trying.—Herbert N. Smith, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Waste in paper

Accept a word of praise for the good work Dairy Goat Journal is doing for the much abused goat and their close human relatives. One hardly expects to find the pearls and good sense that one finds in Dairy Goat Journal.

What a contrast to the daily press. If it were evaluated on a basis of social contribution to the welfare of the American people how small it would be compared to Dairy Goat Journal . . . and what a waste and destruction of material and resources—pulp, trees, leaves, bark—mostly used to destroy the native intelligence of the American people. How much goat feed that would make!—Robert Smith, Nordland, Wash.

Fall fresheners

This season our goats started freshening in November, and all will freshen in November, December or January. I mention this as an item of interest as so many think they cannot have does freshen this early.

Around here the authorities are so busy making people pasteurize all the milk, and thus cook all the virtue out of it, that the home use of milk and the manufacture of buttermilk and cheese is entirely forgotten as an important enterprise.—Mrs. David Beale, California.

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ELECTRICITY

The Handyman at Dorothy Martin's Suric Goat Farm

• By WILLIAM HOCH, JR., and BRUCE FEARN

MANY DAIRY OWNERS plagued by a shortage of farm labor or goat owners harassed by a shortage of time to perform the numerous chores essential to efficient production, excellent stock health, and proper dairy sanitation overlook a source of help that costs pennies a day. On the goat farm of Dorothy Martin, at Newtown in Bucks County, Pa., the only handyman in existence is Reddy Kilowatt, her electrical servant. Mrs. Martin, the slight, attractive girl shown in the photographs manages her "Suric" herd of 100 Toggenburgs, Nubians, and registered crossbreeds with the sole assistance of one hired girl, while Mr. Martin commutes to his advertising position in New York City. To lessen her labors to the point where they become pleasures, Mrs. Martin relies on electrical applications which are reliable, quick, readily expandable, and work for low cost.

The heart of any electrical system is the service entrance switch and panel board. The minimum size that should be used for any goat dairy is a three wire, 230 volt, 60 ampere service. A 100 ampere service with 12 branch circuits is desirable if full advantage is to be taken of the available electrical helps. These applications include: 1—Refrigeration, 2—Hot water, 3—Cream separation, 4—Space heating, 5—Good lighting, 6—Ventilation, 7—Fly screens.

Branch circuits in medium and large size dairy barns should consist of No. 12 wire. When these circuits are loaded to 15 amps, a run of 66 ft. of No. 12 wire causes a 3% voltage drop while the same drop is incurred by only 42 ft. of No. 14 wire. A 3% drop in voltage causes a current drop of 4.5%, which impairs the efficiencies of motors, and causes a loss of 10% in light and heat output. Instead of panel boards with fuses, many dairy owners install circuit breaker panels which cost a little more. With these boards, circuits can be re-activated simply by throwing a switch instead of replacing a one-shot fuse. Most wiring questions on dairy barn wiring are answered in a booklet, "Electric Wiring," distrib-

uted for 25c by Sears, Roebuck and Co. If you want to install these devices yourself and are not sure how to proceed, this booklet will give you adequate installation information in most cases.

As milk is an extremely perishable food, the most important use of electricity in a dairy is refrigeration. Mrs. Martin's milk cooler with a sweet water bath keeps a flow of frigid liquid agitating around the cans assuring quick cooling. The entire unit is powered by a one-third horsepower (250 watts) motor. This means protective cooling is furnished for about 7 mills an hour in the average dairy.

Another important adjunct to safety and sanitation is a plentiful supply of hot water. Electric hot water heaters have the advantages of operation without flames, flues, or odors and with precise automatic control. A 15 gal. heater, consuming 750 watts, is the most common in dairy use. These units, operated at 115 volts, are obtainable without

plumbing connections for bucket filling where water is not easily available, but the pipe-connected type as used by Dorothy Martin, automatically remains full without personal exertion and is therefore the soundest long range investment. The person owning two or three goats can use an immersion heater which is dipped into buckets or tanks of water. This heater should have a thermostatic control set at 200° F. One dairyman wired a standard spark plug into the circuit on a level with the heating element so the electricity must flow across the gap through the water to operate the heater. If the heater is forgotten and the water evaporates to a level that would endanger the element, the gap is opened and the current is therefore shut off. In this case the switch should be opened before the water is handled to avoid shock. This type of heater can be plugged into any convenient outlet wherever it is needed.

To eliminate another hour of

The Success Family

The father of success is

Work

The mother of success is

Ambition

The eldest son is

Common sense

Some of the other boys are

Stability

Perseverance

Honesty

Thoroughness

Foresight

Enthusiasm

Cooperation

The eldest daughter is

Character

Some of her sisters are

Cheerfulness

Loyalty

Courtesy

Care

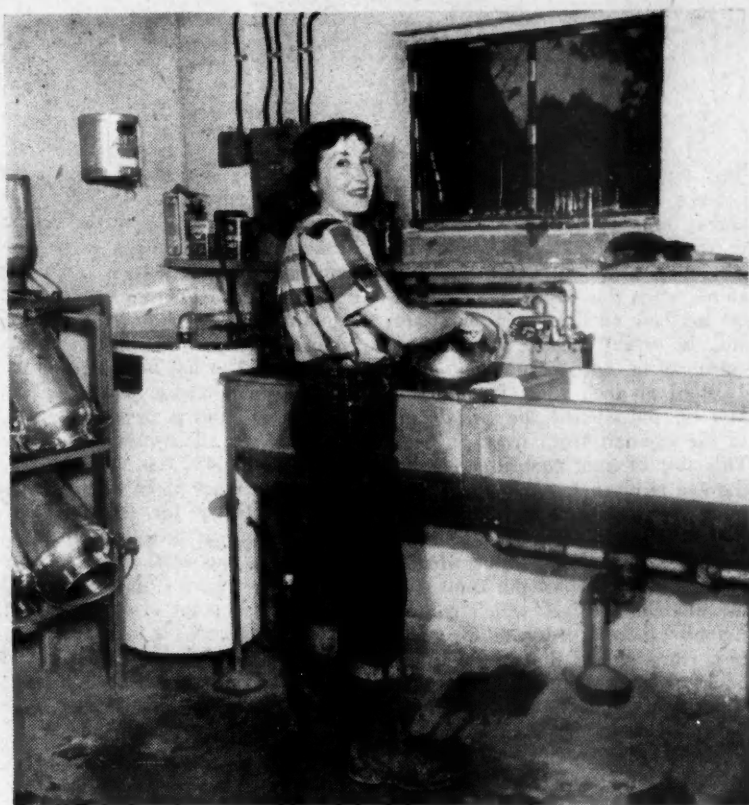
Economy

The baby is

Opportunity

Get acquainted with the old man and you will be able to get along pretty well with the rest of the family.

—Contributed by John M. Schwab, Sharon Springs, Kans.



Cleanliness, right up beside Godliness in a dairy, is easy for Dorothy Martin when there are 15 gals. of hot water at her elbow.

physical labor, most large dairy operators have adopted electric cream separators. The production of Mrs. Martin's entire herd can be separated in an hour by the smallest separator.

Several uses of electricity step up production and maintain safe conditions by treating the atmosphere rather than the milk. These include lighting, ventilating, heating, and exterminating. Goats respond well to pleasant surroundings. Well lit stalls and milkhouses make the job of cleaning easy. Porcelain-enamelled reflectors housing 150 watt lamps should be installed on 12 ft. centers over the aisles in the barn. The milkhouse should be lighted to the Illuminating Engineering Society standards of 10 footcandles, which indicates a lighting density of two watts per square foot from incandescent equipment. Perhaps more important than light is good air.

Three essential elements are needed to support life—food, water, and air. We can live for weeks without food, days without water, but only minutes without air. To insure a sufficient supply of rich air, a ventilating fan is installed. Fifteen

cubic feet of air per minute per goat at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch hydrostatic pressure is desirable. A one-third h.p. fan, operating steadily at an approximate cost of 15c a day, usually does the trick if properly placed. It is important that the fan be placed on a wall opposite normal room openings, usually away from the prevailing wind, and that windows near the fan be kept closed to prevent short-circuiting the air.

Electric space heaters are used to prevent freeze-ups, broken water pipes, and personal discomfort. As in the case of the water heater, these space heaters are low in initial cost, clean, automatically controlled, and require no maintenance. A thermostat set at 35° eliminates the danger of freezing, and the room temperature can be raised quickly when anyone is in the room for a wash-up. The model shown in the picture uses 1.5 kilowatts with a small circulating fan. To prevent freezing in small lengths of pipe where personnel warmth is not to be considered, electric heating tape is used. This cable, consuming seven watts a foot, can be plugged into any receptacle up to the limit of the branch cir-

cuit. Two feet of tape per pipe is required for average conditions.

A final important use of electricity, not yet installed at the Martin farm but in the future, is the elimination of disease carrying flies. Health protection for stock, family, and customers demands a running battle against winged insects which rapidly build resistance to chemical insecticides in the course of several insect generations. But with electric screens, "Operation Sanitation" goes on with deadly certainty 24 hours a day. These screens, bought as a unit, consist of parallel, horizontal wires. Alternate wires are charged to high potential and the others are grounded. When flies attempt to fly between the wires to enter the dairy, their bodies lower the resistance of the space gap creating a spark discharge through the insect similar to the shock of an electric fence. The flies are instantly electrocuted and accumulate in heaps under the screen. The only expenditure of effort needed to maintain germ-free conditions is the shovelling up of the executed victims.

To round out the complete electrical installation, convenience outlets should be provided 15 ft. apart throughout the buildings, high enough so the stock can't reach them. Milkers, clippers, heaters and other conveniences can then be used wherever needed.

With this sound program, your electric servant is the only farm



Bruce Fearn checks the operation of a one-third horsepower ventilating fan which supplies 100 goats with plenty of rich, fresh air.



A one-third horsepower motor keeps a frigid bath of sweet water agitating constantly in Mrs. Martin's cooler.

drudge—and he willingly performs all the tasks described above for less than a dollar a day. With electricity as the hired man, Dorothy Martin has steadily expanded her profitable enterprise and her pleasurable, dynamic avocation.

BUTTERMAKING WITH GOAT MILK IS EASY TASK

By Mrs. L. G. Vair,
Taylorsville, N. C.

BUTTERMAKING from goat milk is a task I find very easy, but it requires attention to details. First, it is not necessary to have a separator to get the cream, although one is fine if you have sufficient milk to justify it. We do not.

I strain the warm milk from the goats into pans holding about 1½ qts. I put this pan of milk over the heat until the milk registers 130° to 140°—a dairy thermometer is inexpensive and almost essential. Then the milk is cooled and put into the refrigerator for 24 hours—and then the cream can be lifted off.

When I have a quart jar of cream I put it out in a warm room for a day, then return it to the refrigerator for overnight. The next morning I empty the cream into a small hand churn—the temperature should be from 40° to 50°. I add a few drops of butter coloring, and then turn the churn handle rapidly for 5 minutes. The milk is then drained off, and a quart of ice water is added and the butter rinsed. Rinsing is repeated until the water comes out clear—usually about three rinses.

I get a pound of butter from 1 qt. of goat cream by this method.

When working the butter keep it cold. If it gets at all soft put it in the refrigerator until hard then finish working out any water left in it.

THE EYES HAVE IT

• By IRVING CONKLIN, San Leandro, Calif.

DID YOU, while leaning over the fence that surrounds your goat's corral, even wonder why the pupils of your goat's eyes were shaped the way they are? In the bright sunshine, when the pupils are contracted to their smallest and narrowest slit, the actual opening for the light entrance is not more than about 1/16 of an inch wide, from top to bottom, but almost the full length of the eye-ball from front to back. This sort of light controlling iris of the eye is given to other gentle and hunted animals such as the deer, the rabbit and the mouse.

With such eye apparatus what is accomplished besides the control of the amount of light which enters? Actually, there is vision, in the goat's case, throughout almost the entire circle of the horizon so that by the slight turn of her head she can see not only what is in front of her but also any enemy which might lurk behind. While grazing she sees not only what she is eating but she also sees to a point along each side of her back which extends almost to her hip bones.

Not only can a goat see almost the entire circle but she has extreme acuity and focus adaptability. For instance, watch her when she sights something which moves on the hill a mile away and an instant later when she goes back to her chief job in life of watching and eating the herbage directly under her muzzle. In her eating choices she uses three senses, smell, muzzle touch and sight.

The goat, which can see around the best part of a circle with both eyes is just a piker in this respect, for the brown hare and the kangaroo rat of Africa can see slightly more than 190° with either eye, or, an overlap of 20° throughout the circle of 360° of the complete horizon circle. The hare and the kangaroo rat are both rodents and both would come into the class of hunted animals, thus, they have eyes much like your goat's.

Now, on the other hand, let us examine the eyes of the wolf or the lion, which are the hunters of the animal world. Their eyes have limited horizontal perspective. They can see but a small angle either way from direct front center without turning their heads.

The flying hunters are the most limited in this visual respect. For instance, the owls and the eagles possess horizontal vision more limited than our own human angle. All the fish in the ocean, where just about everything is prey for everything else, have eyes which see nearly all around a flat horizontal circle and all around the area of a sphere as well. To put it in other words, they can see all around the circle and up and down, too.

The only other place where things might be better for the "hunted" might be in our own human equation here on this earth of ours. Our eyes have rather limited frontal vision. As a point of fact many of our warmongers have much too poor vision of any kind. Could it be that with our current "Korean Police Action" policies our eyes eventually become like the owl's? If that is true why wouldn't the Korean's, if there are any left to propagate, eventually evolve into the eye like that of the goat, or, who could tell, maybe like that of the fish.

AUREOMYCIN PROVES USEFUL IN CURING SCOURS IN KIDS

DRAMATIC results in the treatment of scours in young animals have been obtained through the use of aureomycin. Reports from clinical cases show 94 per cent recovery in 199 cases, many of which were complicated by pneumonia.

Many of the animals treated were too weak to stand. All were scouring profusely. Response to treatment was rapid and many of the young animals were entirely cured in a matter of days.

The development of this new antibiotic is a great stride in preventive and curative treatment of animals, and should enable breeders to save a large number of kids now lost to scours and other similar diseases.

Aureomycin also has proved very effective in the treatment of mastitis, with many cases of long standing arrested or completely cured. This wonder drug, developed by the Lederle Laboratories, is non-toxic to animals, according to laboratory tests, and is effective against many bacteria that have proved resistant to other drugs and antibiotics.

What Constitutes a Doe's Milk Record?

• By MRS. CHARLES P. HORTON, Carmel, N. Y.

LACTATION is defined by Webster as the secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland.

In goats we consider a lactation period as the milk yield from 4 days after the delivery of kids to the time the goat goes dry either by nature terminating the lactation period or dried by her owner.

We all know that if a goat is not rebred and if she is worthy of being called a milker that she will go on milking indefinitely. So — what is spectacular about production of 4 to 5000 lbs. in one lactation when no time is specified or any breeding dates given? Did she do it in 2 years or 4?

Normal lactations are considered 305 days. When we goat owners use a 305-day lactation in which the goat is bred about her seventh month of lactation and quote production on a 305-day basis, then we will have a much better idea of the value of our milker.

One has to consider the animal, her breeding, the climate, the feeding program, in short the heredity and the entire environment of the goat when considering the total production.

Here is an instance — there are two white goats in this area which are owned by a gentleman who takes excellent care of them. The goats are of unknown origin, and the owner is interested in milk for his family use, so he breeds the does every other year. After the does have been milking 30 months, or 2½ years, they are still giving 2 to 3 qts. a day, therefore they have given 4000 to 5000 lbs. in a long lactation.

If one confines himself to production in one lactation and large figures, a lifetime record could be kept, this would be even more im-

pressive to those unfamiliar with goat production figures.

When we goat owners understand that a milk yield is on a 305-consecutive-day basis with the doe rebred at about her seventh month, then we will have a criterion on which to judge comparative value.

IMPORTATIONS OF GOATS TO HAITI NOT SUCCESSFUL

By Donald L. Bush, D.V.M.,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

IMPORTATIONS of improved breeds of goats to Haiti were first made in 1924, and this and subsequent importations have met with failure. The reason for failure has not been definitely discernible in the official reports. My own conclusions are that the losses have been due to several factors, including poor management and nutritional deficiency. It has become evident also from past reports that cobalt deficiency exists within the Dâmien area, which is not surprising since much of the soil is of volcanic origin and cobalt deficiencies are, of course, associated with these areas. Then, too, the underlayer stratum of these soils is limestone which likewise has an influence on trace elements.

There are a great number of goats in Haiti and there are, indeed, a great number of varieties. They are raised, however, for meat and for hides. Goat hides contribute a great deal of the income of this country in export trade to the United States.

DO YOU WANT A FEDERAL INSPECTOR IN YOUR BARN?

THE USDA, under the banner of the Dairy Products Marketing Authority, is seeking to take over the inspection of milk in various states, thereby supplanting state laws with federal directives.

The federal bureau is going in the back door to accomplish this transfer of authority, by seeking to inspect and approve all dairy products bought by a federal agency.

"Well," someone may say, "what's wrong with that?"

You have seen federal bureaus operate, haven't you? Give one an inch,

and in a short time it owns the joint.

If a federal bureau can inspect dairy products sold federal groups and institutions, soon the politically appointed inspectors will be insisting on inspecting and approving all dairy products that are produced from animals that crossed state lines, that use antibiotics and medicine that is sent through the mails, that advertise in periodicals that are sent across state lines, etc.

Fantastic? Not at all. Look at the way the federal bureaucrats have taken over in the wage and hour law, and other purely local situations. So, Mr. Dairyman, you had better keep close tab — and write your Congressman.

Milk is easily contaminated and must, of necessity, be controlled by strict and rigid dairy laws and dairy inspections. All will agree to this, even though inspections may be irksome. But the state should have the right to inspect and regulate and safeguard its milk supply.

CAREFUL BREEDING IS FIRST STEP TO MORE PRODUCTION

A CAREFUL breeding program is as essential to a successful goat dairy as a good feeding program and proper housing.

A poor producer costs as much to feed and house as a good producing doe. One poor producer in a small herd can be the difference between profit and loss.

A carefully thought out breeding program can, in a relatively short time, increase the production of a herd and thereby increase your profits. But the program must be soundly based and must be followed carefully.

Here are a few rules to remember when planning your breeding program:

Breed all does to the best available sires.

If no proved sire is available, use a young buck originating from an ancestry of proved sires and dams.

Test does continuously, and use production records to measure the transmitting ability of the bucks, to select females for breeding animals and herd replacements and expansion, and to cull unprofitable does.

"In renewing my subscription don't let me miss out on the last issue—I would feel as though a friend were missing that I was counting on."—Mrs. Edna L. Erickson, DuPage Co., Ill.



H. J. Walmsley, Minneapolis, Kans., uses one of his Toggenburg does to demonstrate his convenient milking stand.

Know Your Product - Then Advertise It

• By MRS. ROBERT BURNHAM, Georgetown, Tex.

KNOW YOUR product, then advertise it thoroughly and properly! That is my advice to goat dairy operators and I know it works.

When I started in the business I knew nothing about dairy goats. I knew practically nothing about dairy production. But I liked to handle, care for and feed animals. Getting all the material possible together that explained the care and feeding of goats and their management, I started.

Soon I had built up a good herd of real producers. But that wasn't sufficient. I had to sell my product—sell it for cash, and sell the people on the value of goat milk. I had to know my product and had to advertise it to sell the idea and the milk.

Now customers come from all surrounding towns for milk and yogurt. They are highly complimentary when speaking of my animals and the clean and sanitary way in which my dairy is operated.

Recently I took a trip to visit many goat dairies—one at Shreveport, La., another at Chattanooga, Tenn., and several others. All were fine herds, fine dairies, and good producers. The dairy at Shreveport has a fine herd of grades with registered sires.

Dr. R. B. Dame has an excellent herd at Chattanooga. On the way home I visited Mrs. Mollie Clark, a

breeder of fine registered Nubians.

The trip was enjoyable. But we found too few goat dairies, and too few goat people who were able to talk in a selling manner about the advantages of goat milk. There seemed to be too little advertising of the product, and lack of an understanding and intelligent sales program.

I know if you tell the people about goat milk, carry on an intelligent advertising campaign, your profits can be increased very materially. I know because I am operating my dairy on a profitable basis. Try it. You will be surprised.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE OLD MOUSETRAP?

By E. J. Powell,
Columbia, Mo.

Do you believe that "If you build a better mousetrap the world will beat a path to your door." That old saw may have been true many years ago, but if you think it is true now, you are living back in the horse and buggy days.

You can produce the best goat milk it is possible to produce, but unless you tell the world about it, you are going to have to drink it all yourself, or have a lot of sour milk on your hands.

We know that goat milk is, perhaps, the world's most complete

food; a food that is just as good for babies as for grandma. It is a food that is not only nutritious, but has curative values as well. It is a complete food that can be assimilated by invalids as well as those in the best of health—to the betterment of each.

We have the "better mousetrap," all right, but it is up to us to let the world know about it.

Proper promotion, proper advertising, coupled with attractive buildings and cleanliness in milk production can prepare the path to your door—that the public will gladly follow.

When promoting goat milk in your community don't be radical, don't be fanatical. Remember, you are promoting a product that is relatively unknown in many communities. If someone makes a crack about goats or goat milk, don't get angry.



He hasn't had the education you have had. And remember, you can't teach anyone anything by getting angry and "telling him off."

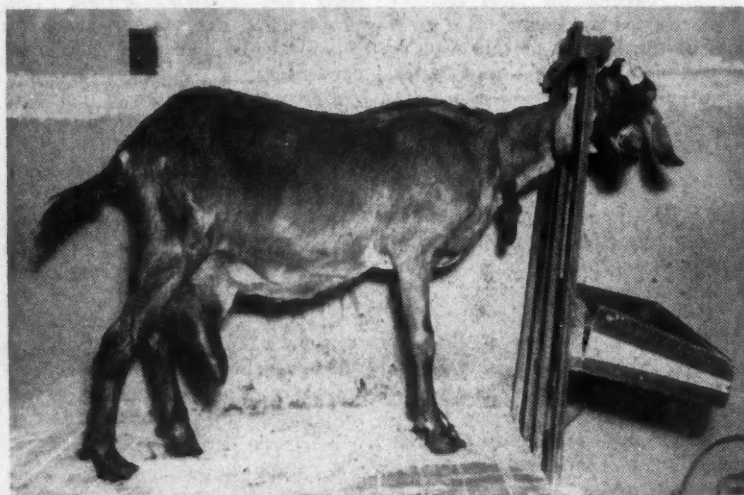
Before you try to sell the other guy on the value of goat milk, be sure you understand it yourself. After you have informed yourself about the product, then you are ready to inform the public.

There are a number of ways to do this. You can promote feature stories in your local newspaper. You can furnish goat milk to one or several luncheon clubs, and seek a chance to talk to the clubs about this produce.

Another good way for promoting sales is to get physicians to recommend goat milk for diets, and for the feeding of babies.

A regular advertising program in your newspaper, by direct mail, or by radio can aid materially. Of course, advertising is expensive, and should be used only after other promotion has been started and sales are starting to increase.

We know that we are producing the world's most complete food. And we must tell other people. It is our duty to aid humanity in this way—and it is also very profitable for the goat dairyman.



Nubian does like Clark's Jeanette Sue, are the reason Mrs. Robert C. Burnham, Georgetown, Tex., is able to operate her dairy at a good profit. Intelligent promotion and advertising is also necessary in operating a profitable dairy, Mrs. Burnham says.

Kid-Rearing with Dry Skim Milk

• By C. W. SIEVERT, American Dry Milk Institute

DRY SKIM MILK is the feed product made by removing most of the moisture from fresh separated cow's milk. It contains all the nutrients found in separated milk — and they are many — concentrated into as small a space as is possible. It contains only 4% to 5% moisture, 34% protein, a little under 1% fat, no fiber, 50% lactose (milk sugar), and a good quantity of the various water-soluble vitamins — riboflavin, thiamine, niacin, pantothenic acid, choline, pyridoxin, biotin, para-amino-benzoic acid, pteroylglutamic acid, "the animal protein factor" and others not yet catalogued.

Eleven pounds of fresh separated milk are required to make one pound of dry skim milk. The resulting dry product is packed in 100 lb. bags, using a wax treated paper liner. Sometimes it is packed in laminated paper bags, or in fabric bags with the paper liner adhering to the fabric because of a waterproof cement used for that purpose.

Availability

Dry skim milk is available from some feed stores and feed mixers. It is manufactured in many states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If you cannot get dry skim milk from a feed store, and you need only a few pounds in order to feed one or two kids, we suggest that you go to your baker and ask him to sell you some of his nonfat dry milk solids. Nonfat dry milk solids is a higher quality milk product made for human use and it is made by removing water and fat from cow's milk. It contains the same nutrients as dry skim milk (the feed product), and costs more to make. It is packed in 200 lb. barrels and most bakers have it in their shops where they use it in baking bread, rolls, cakes, etc.

First Feedings

When the kid is from 4 to 8 hours old and shows signs of hunger, milk the dam. This first milk, called "colostrum," is essential to the kid. It acts as a laxative, but its prime value is due to the extra nutrients it contains.

It is more concentrated than ordinary goat milk and also seems to contain disease preventing antibodies which are necessary for the kid. The colostrum from a kid's own

dam is especially built to fit its own needs better than that from another doe. Therefore, be sure the kid gets the first milk from its own mother for the first few days. After that, the milk is about normal and may be fed to any kid without discrimination.

The fresh colostrum should be warmed by heating in a pan of hot water. Stir constantly while heating and get the temperature to 105 to 110 degrees, so that it will be at not less than body temperature when the kid gets it. Some folks try to heat it over a low flame. This can be done but be extra careful since colostrum milk scorches and coagulates very easily. Have the milk warm but don't burn the kid.

Feeding

Feeding may be accomplished by using a bottle or by pan feeding. Bottle feeding more nearly resembles natural feeding. The disadvantages are bottle breakage, nipple expense, extra work in cleaning and sterilizing bottles and nipples. Pan feeding requires absolute cleanliness also, but it takes much less work.

For bottle feeding, put the warmed milk into the bottle and allow the kid to suck; teaching them how usually is not necessary. Be sure the bottles and nipples are cleaned and sterilized so that they do not become breeding places for the organisms that cause digestive upsets and other troubles.

In pan feeding, put a small amount of warm colostrum into a shallow pan and put the kid's muz-

zle into it. Usually the kid will drink a few swallows at once, although occasionally it may be necessary to give it a taste of warm milk with a teaspoon. It will be necessary to dip the kid's muzzle in the milk for the first three or four feedings. If kids do not drink well the first time or even for two feedings, do not be alarmed; some kids do not develop an appetite for some hours. It is rarely that real trouble develops in teaching kids to drink and then the trouble often is due to the milk being too cold.

Feed newborn kids frequently—6 to 8 times a day the first few days if possible. After that, frequency of feeding can be gradually decreased to 3 times and then twice daily until weaned.

Be Clean

Absolute cleanliness is a necessity. Pans must be cleaned and sterilized between feedings. Even slight negligence is inviting sickness and disease. Although a kid is a husky little animal when given a chance, it must have cleanliness, especially in its food.

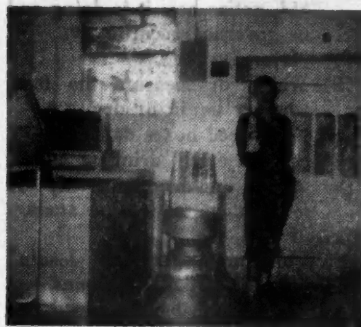
Dry Skim Milk Feeding

If at all possible, kids should have whole goat milk undiluted the first two weeks. Then dry skim milk feeding can be started.

For the first few feedings, mix 1 lb. dry skim milk to 8 lbs. of water. One ounce of dry skim milk to 8 oz. of water ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint) is the same proportion. Mix a little of this remixed skim milk with the goat milk used to feed the kid. With each feeding increase the amount of remixed skim milk and decrease the goat milk. Take a number of days, or a week, to make the entire change to skim milk and no goat milk.

As the amount of remixed skim milk increases, dilute it a little more. By the time the entire change to remixed skim milk has been made the mixture should be in the ratio of 1 lb. dry skim milk to 12-14 lbs. of water. The exact ratio depends on the individual kid and the supplementary feeds.

In case of digestive disturbance a little bicarbonate of soda may be added to the mixture. If the disturbance is serious then cut down the amount of milk; in extreme cases



Jenny Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Alexander, of Alexander's Goat Dairy, Gallatin, Tenn., outside of the walk-in cooler room in the Grade A dairy building recently completed.

use no milk and give warm water with a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in it. Do this for only one or two feedings however. In most cases of digestive upsets this procedure works out very satisfactorily.

Raw egg beaten and added to the remixed skim milk is of benefit in regulating stomach troubles. When egg prices are low this is a valuable addition to the feed and kids seem to relish some egg in their milk. A safe rule regarding the feeding of remixed skim milk is to feed each kid liberally but not quite all it will take. Leave the kid very slightly hungry each time.

The economy of feeding dry skim milk allows you to feed milk longer than might be the case using goat milk worth a good price per quart. Using milk in the ration results in good size, excellent development and hardiness. This is due to the nutritional completeness of dry skim milk — proteins, minerals, sugar and vitamins.

Dry skim milk is not subject to spoilage as is a liquid product. It can be stored for a long time, but keep it dry. Freezing does no harm. It is produced under sanitary conditions and contains no harmful disease producing bacteria.

The Grain Ration

A good supplementary grain ration is of real importance to get full development of the kid. Begin feeding some grain feed about the time you begin to use remixed dry skim milk. The ration used may vary with local conditions of supply, demand and price.

Suggested rations are:

(1) Corn — 3 parts; oats — 3 parts; wheat bran—1 part; linseed meal—1 part.

(2) Equal parts of ground corn, oats, barley and wheat bran.

(3) Oats—5 parts; corn—1 part; bran—5 parts; linseed meal—1 part.

The grains should be ground. Dry skim milk can be added very successfully—even mature animals will improve if their ration includes it along with their grain. From 5 to 10% dry skim milk added to the grain mixture is about right.

Hay

Be sure the kid also has alfalfa or clover hay of good quality before it. Forage feeds should also be started about the same time as the grain ration. Pasture is desirable but by no means essential. The hay used should be of good color and well



Damlon's Black Cricket, many times champion Nubian doe although but a yearling. Her official milk record of 1933.4 lbs. milk and 73.15 lbs. fat starting her test at 13 months of age was the highest record in this age group in the United States. Owned and exhibited by Mrs. Alice Tracy, Hurricane Acres, LaHabra, Calif.

cured. Hay contains varying amounts of vitamins A and D. The former is partly destroyed during the curing of the hay, and the amount present in the hay is roughly comparable to the amount of green color left in the hay.

Vitamin D is needed for good bone growth. It is furnished by direct sunlight, but is also present in well cured hay, having been put there by the sun during the curing process. Use hay with as much green color as possible.

Water and Salt

Clean water should be available to the kid. In cold weather warm the water until the kid is big enough to take cold water without trouble. Salt should be available to kids from time to time.

General Notes

- (1) Cleanliness, regularity and common sense are the price of success.
- (2) Kids differ in appetite and in the amount of feed required.
- (3) Rules are only a starting point. The feeder must see the kid, notice how it is doing and be governed accordingly.
- (4) Never overfeed.
- (5) Weigh or measure the feed, whether liquid or dry.
- (6) Clean feed boxes daily.
- (7) Supply fresh drinking water.
- (8) Watch the droppings. If too loose, then reduce the amount of feed.
- (9) Cold milk, irregular feeding time, dirty pails and pans, wet bedding — that is a sure way for sick kids and underdeveloped kids.
- (10) Kids do better in separate pens, or at least stanchioned at feeding time.

- (11) No two kids are exactly alike. Be conservative in judging the amount of feed to use. Make changes gradually.
- (12) Remixed skim milk can turn sour just like any other milk. Mix fresh, feed warm and scald feeding pans daily.
- (13) Dry skim milk cannot turn sour. Keep it dry as long as you want to.
- (14) Remixed dry skim milk scorches easily if heated over an open flame. Kids do not like scorched milk. Better mix the dry skim milk with a little water and then dilute with warm water to the right feeding consistency.
- (15) A kid should receive one pound of remixed milk a day for each 10 pounds live weight. A 10 lb. kid needs 1 lb. of remixed milk; a 20 lb. kid should have about 2 lbs.

ODOR OF THE IMAGINATION CURED BY EDUCATION

By Irene Ruplosky,
Hereford, Ariz.

ASTONISHING is the power of suggestion!

I have known people so firmly convinced that goats have a bad smell that they could walk up to my clean, widely ranged does — not bucks, we don't happen to keep them — and exclaim about the awful smell goats have.

They have a faint characteristic odor, naturally. So have you; that's how your dog can tell who you are in the dark.

Psychiatrists explain this phenomenon of smelling things that are not there: These people actually do smell an odor which exists only in their imaginations. They also get real headaches and other pains, even illnesses, caused by erroneous beliefs which have reality only within the bony structures atop their shoulders.

If I do not consider the case hopeless, with people whom my does offend and whom I like otherwise, I try the only solution I know—I have a year's subscription to the Dairy Goat Journal mailed to them.

Even if this does not convince my friends that does are not odoriferous, I get my money back by adding to my list another customer for goat milk, having let Dairy Goat Journal do my selling for me.

We Traveled with Our Goats

• By MRS. CARL LEEK, Decatur, Ill.

A NEW THRILL in goatkeeping comes when you transport even a small herd of goats cross-country. We made this discovery after hauling eight French Alpines for 1250 miles in our station wagon and a trailer. We had purchased these does, as well as one buck, from Mrs. John Q. Batchelder in Massachusetts. The drive east was uneventful and routine. We spent a day and a night enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Batchelder and discussing goat problems with her.

When we started preparations for our return we decided the addition of a full-sized buck, Sunset Andre, was a bit too much and so arranged to ship him by express.

In the station wagon we had four small kids who must have their milk three times a day. They assured action and interest—and no dull moments.

I look back now and wonder what people thought as we pulled up to a filling station and I rushed in with all the pans, bottles and pails for a quick wash-up and preparation for the next feeding.

It was a problem at first to know how to keep the milk warm and fresh for three or four days. This was solved by buying canned milk and keeping a supply of hot water in large thermos bottles. After the water was added to the milk it was just the proper temperature.

We always watched for roadside parks that had water. The kids had warm water then, and the older stock

was offered both cold and warm water. The older stock ate very little on the journey but this did not worry us for we thought they were better off on a rough journey than if their stomachs had been full.

At every stop the goats drew much comment. We felt mighty proud when someone would give us a complimentary remark. . . . But there were the other kind, too. Once we pulled alongside a large truck and the driver hollered out to us, "What you gonna do with 'em? Eat 'em?" Such remarks made me furious and

my husband got a big kick out of it for I would fuss and fume for hours.

We were on the road for three days, and every hour was a pleasure, altho' we were anxious to get the goats home and settled.

We used every precaution for a safe journey. The trailer floor was slatted, and the one under that was well drained. The goats were bedded down heavily at night, and then cleaned out before starting the next day. All the goats had been given shots for shipping fever in advance, and they came through without even a snuffle.

After this experience we know that when we find goats we want at a distance we will not hesitate to drive after them and bring them back. It's economical—and a lot of fun.

Putting the "Go" in Goat Clubs

• By J. REGINALD EGERTON, president British Goat Society

MRS. MASON L. MERRILL was undoubtedly correct when she wrote "Aigiazo" in the November issue of Dairy Goat Journal. Local goat clubs are important, and the benefits to be obtained therefrom are considerable. In England we have a large number of these clubs, but we have not the great handicaps which she mentions of having members scattered about in half a dozen counties and with mountain roads to negotiate. But we still have considerable difficulty in keeping up our membership numbers.

Here every secretary we have had and probably every secretary of every other goat club has been faced with this great difficulty of securing well attended meetings during winter months. These winter meetings are really more educational than the summer ones, for they are held in some central position, usually in the nearest town, and consist of talks and so forth by experienced breeders, followed by questions to the lecturer and a general discussion, and then tea before dispersing.

Whilst the summer meetings, like yours in the United States, are held at various goat owners places and are more in the nature of social events, though often as a means of entertainment, a kid, or kid-and-goatling, show is held at the same time. Here it is found that this must be a rather formal affair—the actual show—otherwise such a great

amount of time is just wasted in waiting about.

All these meetings are definitely to the good, especially if a really experienced judge is secured and *i.e.* (or she) gives at the end of each class, whilst the animals are still standing in the ring in their proper order and with the rosettes or what-not on the prizewinners, the reasons which caused the animals to be placed in that order. Exhibitors and onlookers appear to like that.

In one such show I was judging there was a young beginner showing for the first time. His animal was a very dirty white goat, which looked most unkempt and certainly not in show condition even if it had been a better animal. It could have placed only at the bottom. I felt sorry for the lad, and so when the class was judged I asked him to look carefully at the first prizewinner, a lovely animal, white and sleek and beautifully clean and well turned-out. I asked him if he had been the judge instead of me if he would have looked at the goat he was exhibiting when there was such a very attractive animal there as well.

He saw the point and said, "No, I certainly would not."

I felt that the next time he showed a goat it would be spruced up to show at an advantage instead of at such a disadvantage.

Anyhow, these shows do help to



Deacon's Sparkle Plenty and Penny's Rambler, a pair of young Nubians, stand beside the crates just before they left the farm of Keith Randle, Granbury, Tex., to go by air express to their new home as the property of Dr. H. M. Perret Gentil, Curacao, N. W. I. Transportation cost for the shipment was \$126.

make the afternoon go smoothly and are educational as well.

To keep the interest going throughout the year is by no means easy. It is, of course, up to the committee to help the secretary to attain the desired results in every possible way, but just how they can best help is a very difficult problem. Of one thing it is certain, and that is that to cut down the number of meetings is the worst possible solution—it is no solution at all.

I have always felt that every really interesting meeting is a great help to future meetings, whilst every uninteresting meeting is a hindrance to getting good attendance at future meetings. Therefore, if this really is so, we must try hard to make every meeting one which the audience will enjoy.

There is one important matter: If a speaker has promised to give a talk on some particular day, that talk should be carefully prepared so that it really will interest the audience; it should be given so that every word can be heard quite distinctly in every part of the room, and then nothing but real illness should be allowed to prevent that talk being given. If it is prevented by illness, then as much notice as possible should be given the secretary so that he may be able to produce a suitable alternate program.

Now, these local goat clubs: What

are they really for? I think their object should be to promote good goatkeeping in the area of their sphere of influence, and they should embrace all goatkeepers in that area. These could be classified, perhaps, as follows:

1. Owners of large herds; old, established and successful prizewinners.

2. Owners of smaller herds, probably not established so very long.

3. Those who, in England, are eligible for the Stud Goat Scheme—that is, farm laborers and such like, smallholders, etc.

The first two categories are reasonably easy to secure as members, though perhaps not so very easy to secure as good attenders at the meetings. The third is not so easy to secure, nor to get to the meetings by reason of their difficulty in getting to the place of meeting and for other important reasons. Nevertheless, we should strive to get these people to join and to come because these perhaps are in need of advice most of all and need help in that direction very much.

How can we best secure these members? If we are to justify our existence we must get these people and then these local goat clubs will indeed be important and will do really good work. But so much must depend, always, upon the secretary and his "helpers."



Marion Mell, Baldwin Park, Calif., a director of the American Goat Society, and Mell's Alice, a third-freshening Nubian doe.

In order to get the utmost from pastures they should be grazed when in their most nutritive stages of growth. Rotation of pastures, where possible, and supplementing them with the feeding of hay and other roughage when pastures are short or dry, pays greatly in the milk quantity.

A properly developed feed program, coupled with good stock, and proper promotion means profits in this age of growing demand for dairy products. And profits, after all, is the reason most of us go into the goat dairy business.

Quality Feed Means High Production

DEVELOPING feeding and management practices that will assure efficient utilization of feed for high milk production should be a principal aim of a goat dairy operator.

Roughage, such as hay and pasture, should be used to the utmost for economical milk production. The better the quality of roughage, the more the animals will eat and the less grain they will require.

This cannot be stressed too strongly. You, as a dairyman, are trying to produce a quality product in quantity. While the goat is an efficient animal and turns roughage and other feed into a product that is the ultimate for human food, the proper kind of feed given the doe can materially influence the quality and quantity of her production.

Then again, the less grain that is necessary in the feeding of a milking doe, the more profit that can be made from her milk. That is why

the best roughage, even though it costs more in the first place, is far more economical.

When supplementing roughage with grain or mixed feeds, be sure to compute the cost of such feed on the pounds of digestible nutrient it contains, not on the per pound cost of the feed as a whole. A prepared feed that costs more per 100 lbs. but contains far more digestible nutrients, is far cheaper in the long run than a cheaper feed that contains less digestible material.

Good pastures can cut down the feed costs greatly. But pastures must be managed carefully in order that the goats—and therefore the dairy operators—can utilize them to the greatest profit. Proper rotation, fertilization, and grazing are just as much a part of a good and efficient feeding program as the handling of grain and hay roughage.

WORMS ERADICATED FROM GOATS WITHOUT MEDICINE

By Mrs. R. N. Scott,
Sardinia, O.

WORMS in goats have been a nuisance, and my veterinarian finally told me there was just one sure way to eradicate them. His suggestion was to rotate pastures every three weeks.

I followed this plan with my buck, who was definitely infested with these parasites. My does, also known to have worms, were not rotated.

The buck's pastures are only about 50 ft. by 50 ft. each, but the does had a pasture about 160 ft. by 160 ft.

A few days ago I had the droppings from the goats all examined. The buck proved to be entirely free from worms, but the does in spite of treatment with vermifuges still were infested with worms.

VETERINARY



YOU ARE invited to write about any veterinary problems. Those accompanied by STAMPED ENVELOPE will be answered free of charge by Dairy Goat Journal staff members to the best of their ability or you will be referred to sources of information.

Selected questions of general interest will be published in this department. These are answered by DR. W. R. McCUISTION, Box 1731, Ft. Worth 1, Tex., a veterinarian and goat breeder with many years experience in practice with goat diseases.

If a personal reply is desired from Dr. McCuiston he may be written directly, enclosing \$1 for such reply.

Pizzle rot

Q: We keep milk does to go out with our herders and their bands of sheep, being away sometimes for several months, and when they return some of the does have developed a venereal disease which starts



Dr. McCuiston

with a discharge from the genital organs and is difficult to cure. Our herd buck now has the disease and some of our younger does which were kept at home also are showing up with it. The sheep have been troubled with the infection for some time but soon get well when the pasturage is good and up to now we have not thought much about it. But since the milk is used for human consumption and it might become contaminated from the does, we want to eradicate the disease as soon as possible and will appreciate any suggestions you may have to offer.

A: There is a disease known as Pizzle Rot or Urine Burn that is prevalent at times among the great sheep herds of this country. But this is the first report we have had of it being transferred to goats. The disease is at present thought to be due to a filtrable virus with secondary invaders, acting as complicating factors. That means that other germs set to work after the virus has served as an opening wedge. Then instead of having one disease there are more than one disease process present. In the way of treatment, I would suggest the use of some of the antibiotics that viruses have shown to be sensitive to and be tried under careful supervision. Penicillin has no effect on the viruses and it will be best to take the matter up with your veterinarian who knows just what antibiotics are most suitable for that section of the country. The sulfonamides will serve well in dealing with the secondary invaders but like penicillin these do not have any influence upon the virus infections. There is danger in sulfas causing an anemia if prolonged beyond a definite period. Since you are in a sheep state, consult your local veterinarian and if the problem requires further study, he will know the proper authorities to take it up with and he can also be of service in the event that a quarantine is necessary.

Goat pox

Q: The does in our herd are troubled with small pimples on their teats and udders. These fester and break leaving small sores which run together and form a larger sore that is difficult to heal. The does become very sensitive and milking is a problem because of this tenderness. This disease went through all of our young does and even a young buck where it showed up on his male organs. Kindly advise what this disease is and give us a remedy?

A: The disease that is passing through your herd is goat pox and the reason it is confined to the young stock is because once an animal has recovered from an attack, a permanent immunity follows. Your mature and older goats are immune. Sulfathiazole cream may be applied daily to the infected areas and as often as is needed. If you have a number of the larger ulcers to deal with use zinc oxide ointment along with the above mentioned cream. Liberal doses of some of the antibiotics that have proved useful with virus infections is good treatment and hasten the departure of the disease. Consult your veterinarian about the best one for your area. The course of the disease runs anywhere from 4 to 6 weeks if complications are kept down. It is well to stay away from other goat herds and keep others from coming to your place and taking home the infection to their herds. Strict sanitation does much toward eradicating the disease from both animals and premises.

Pink eye

Q: All of our goats have sore eyes. Some show the infection only in one eye but most of them have it in both eyes. They would not eat nor drink until we discovered that when kept in a darkened stall, they would then open their eyes and could find the feed and water. But before this was arranged they lost weight and some of the younger animals died. Those does that were milking have dried up. We have used argyrol but this has not cured the disease. Is there a serum against the condition and how often should it be given? What can we do to get rid of this troublesome condition?

A: Keep the goats confined to dark quarters until the sensitiveness to light rays has disappeared. Where it is practical, you may keep goats penned up during the day and shielded from the light but try and turn

them out for a while at night. The judicious use of penicillin is indicated and will help many cases. Ask your veterinarian for some anesthetic eye ointment which will alleviate a lot of suffering and keep the animals eating. Sanitary measures should be looked after in detail for the disease is of a very contagious nature and should not be allowed to become established upon a place. There is a form of vaccination that works very well in some cases. In severe outbreaks some animals may lose the sight of an eye or even both eyes. Ulceration of the eyeball requires a different method of medication than just plain keratitis and if outbreaks are treated early little ulceration will follow. Eyelids that become stuck together with discharges should be bathed with boric acid solution and care taken to protect the inflamed eyeball from undue exposure from anything on the outside. During fly time sprays should be used to keep insects from sick animals. Separating goats into single stalls or stanchions saves them from further eye injuries by members who are not seriously troubled with the eye disease and want to play or romp about.

Lice

Q: The winters here are severe and long making it necessary to keep dairy goats closely confined most of that time. Lice become troublesome and we want to know if these insects lay any eggs away from the animal they infest. What is best to use in destroying lice and keeping the infestation down?

A: Lice do not deposit eggs away from the host. These are cemented to the hair and hatch in about two weeks. There are two kinds of lice, the biting and the bloodsucking. Lice multiply rapidly during the winter months on housed animals unless special precautions are taken against them. They cause skin irritation and anemia with a loss of flesh along with other nutritional disturbances. There are several good insecticide powders available which will kill both lice and their eggs. These contain derris root, rotenone, chlordane or gammex dusting powders. Special attention should be given to the nutrition of an infested animal because lice weaken their hosts and thus subject them to many other diseases.

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The Pinckney Farm prefix and affix on Mrs. Clara Horton's Saanens is a name that was inherited, not selected. The old farm near Carmel, N.Y., on which Dr. and Mrs. Horton lived, was originally the home of the Pinckney family, and for more than a century the farm has been known as the Pinckney Farm.

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Which registry

Q: I have been reading much on the controversial subject of the goat registry organizations. This leaves me, as a newcomer to the goat industry, quite confused. Is there any way of my obtaining information on each of these organizations so that I won't be proceeding blindly when I want to register my goats?

A: Probably the veterans in the goat industry are no less confused than you are! But try writing the secretary of each association for a prospectus and information on the associations; couple this with reading current discussions on the subject and you may be able to draw your own conclusions.

Debleating

Q: My goats annoy the neighbors by their bleating, and I fear we will have to dispose of them—the goats, I mean. Our baby girl is allergic to cow milk, so it makes it necessary that we have goat milk. I have heard that goats can be operated on so that they will not bleat.

A: Excessive bleating may be as annoying to the goat owner with near-by neighbors as any disease—and often the cause is the dis-ease of the goats themselves. Bleating may also indicate nothing more serious than a nervous habit which can be broken with a little judicious discipline. Should it be persistent a competent veterinarian can stop the noise with a simple operation of cutting the vocal cords of the animal. It is not an operation which the layman can well perform.

Peat bedding

Q: Is it safe to use peat moss as a bedding for goats?

A: Peat makes fine bedding for goats, and the use of the resulting manure for fertilizer is highly practical.

Work goats

Q: Can male goats be castrated, as they do oxen, and used as work animals?

A: If the sole purpose of the animal is for work, then no doubt it is better to castrate him. However, a limited amount of work pulling a cart, cultivator, or other implement provides excellent exercise for the breeding male and helps him pay his way.

Generally speaking a goat does not have to be "broken," for with gentle handling even kids can be acquainted with a harness and wee cart with little difficulty. As they mature heavier loads can be given. It is doubtful if

any animal is more easily trained to drive than a goat if the trainer exercises a degree of patience with the animal.

A good book on dog training will help anyone interested in training.

Salt and soda

Q: I have heard that baking soda and salt are good for goats. In what proportions should these be used?

A: These should not be mixed, but placed in separate compartments so the goats may have free access to each as they desire.

Separating cream

Q: What sort of cream separator is best for use with goat milk?

A: Any good machine, in good running condition, will do a satisfactory job with goat milk—even the little bench models do a good job and are fine for the owner of but a few goats.

Number of goats

Q: How many goats would I need to start a commercial goat dairy?

A: This is dependent upon so many things that it cannot be answered categorically. You can figure about 6 or 8 goats will give you the equivalent of one cow in milk, feed cost and labor. How many cattle make a minimum for a profitable dairy in your community?

Age of a goat

Q: I bought a doe claimed to be 2 years old. Her teeth showed a "full mouth." Is it possible for a doe to get her full set of teeth at 2 years?

A: Yes. While charts are available showing theoretical development of the teeth at various ages, this method is exceedingly unreliable. Better buy goats from a reliable breeder and depend upon his records and word about the age.

Deformed feet

Q: I have a doe with a badly deformed front hoof. The outside edge turns way under so that she walks on it. Is there anything I can do?

A: If the hoof has been allowed to grow and is badly out of shape, it will be necessary to gradually restore it to normal shape by drawing it to form a bit more with each trimming. The horny edge of the hoof must be trimmed level with the soft frog in the center. If the frog seems overgrown and unbalanced it may require some trimming with a sharp knife. Since this is the sensitive part of the



The home place of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Peel's Chevonshire Farms Goat Dairy, Puente, Calif. The milk house is at the right, the goat barns in the rear. At the extreme left is the residence of the Peels' daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Johnston, and just off the picture at the right is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peel, all of whom work together in this large dairy operation which provides goat milk for the Los Angeles area.

hoof it must be done with care—there will be no pain to the animal, however. Trim a thin slice at a time, and at the first tinge of pinkness underneath the surface of the frog the operation should cease.

Inducing estrus

Q: What can I give my doe to get her to come in heat?

A: There are several things that will effect this, the most usual one being diethylstilbestrol—usually called simply stilbestrol. However, the mere production of estrus does not necessarily indicate ovulation, and without ovulation conception cannot take place. It is frequently successful, however, according to reports. The new drug ECP gives more promise of performing both functions when properly administered, and especially in securing "out of season" breeding.

Oleander

Q: Are oleander leaves poisonous to goats?

A: No specific reports to this effect have ever reached us, but knowing the general reputation of this plant affecting other ruminants one would suspect it would be highly dangerous for goats.

Housebreaking

Q: Is it possible to housebreak goats?

A: There is probably no reason why this couldn't be done.

Saving goat milk

Q: Can a kid taken from its mother a few days after birth be weaned on a mixture of evaporated milk and water?

A: First, the kid probably shouldn't be taken from its mother "a few days after birth," but immediately after birth. After the first week or so milk substitutes can gradually be added—probably more useful than evaporated milk is dry skim milk or some of the commercial substitutes. In this connection the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., has developed a rather startlingly successful plan of raising kids with no liquid feed at all after the first few weeks—they will gladly send you information on request.

Bedding for goats

Q: Can a goat be bedded down on peat moss?

A: Yes, this makes excellent bedding—and the ensuing fertilizer is especially useful.

Yesterday's Goatkeeping

From the files of Dairy Goat Journal

30 years ago
(February 1923)

Standards for Toggenburgs, Saanens and Nubians were being prepared by George F. Etzel, Miss Irmagard Richards and N. Bartholomew for the American Milk Goat Record Assn.

The sale of two Toggenburg does for \$2000 to Burris Lyman Smith, Syracuse, N. Y., was reported.

The Agriculture Legislative Committee of California recommended a \$5000 annual increase in the budget for further investigations in behalf of dairy goats.

20 years ago
(February 1933)

Charles A. Stevens, for many years president of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., died at the age of 73.

Goat Milk for Diabetics was the first of a series on the uses of goat milk in various diets, written by Dr. H. A. Heinzerling.

At a meeting of the California Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Mrs. A. L. S. Hansen urged that goat milk be placed under official inspection and sanitary regulations.

10 years ago
(February 1943)

With every doe in the herd meeting requirements the 13 Acre French Alpine Herd of Mr. and Mrs. C. Caswell had completed its first year of Advanced Registry testing.

M. P. Eggers, who for years had been manufacturing goat cheese at North Bend, Wash., had purchased a new plant at Chehalis, Wash., to permit increased production.

Herd book registrations of the American Goat Society were being published in a special section of Dairy Goat Journal.



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a word TO THE WIVES

Diamond Biscuits

2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 tea-
spoons baking powder, 4 to 6 table-
spoons goat butter, 1/4 cup sweet goat
milk. Sift dry ingredients together.
Blend in butter until mixture is very
fine. Stir in goat milk to form a soft
dough. Roll out 1/8 in. thick on floured
board; cut in diamond shapes.—Mrs.
P. Renko.

Peanut Strips

Cream together 1/2 cup shortening
and 1 cup brown sugar. Add 2 well-
beaten eggs and 1 teaspoon vanilla;
beat well. Add 1/4 cup goat cream, then
add 1 cup sifted flour and a dash of
salt. Stir in 2/3 cup shelled, unsalted,
peanuts. Bake in a greased 9x12-in.
pan in a moderate oven for 30 min.
Cut in strips and roll in powdered sug-
ar.—Marion Bentley.

Pancakes

Beat 2 or 3 eggs well with a heap-
ing teaspoon of salt. Add 1 1/2 pints
sour goat milk in which 1 heaping
teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Add
enough flour to make thin batter
(about 3 cups). Bake on a hot griddle
and serve with butter, jelly or hon-
ey.—Mrs. L. Duever.

Old-fashioned Rice Pudding

Into an earthen baking dish put 1
qt. sweet goat milk, 3 tablespoons
washed rice, 4 tablespoons honey, 1/4
teaspoon salt, 12 large puffed raisins,
sifting of nutmeg. Mix and bake one
hour in slow oven. As often as a crust
forms on top while baking, stir
down.—Mrs. Florence Kendall.

Creamed Fish

5 1/2 tablespoons of goat butter, 8
tablespoons flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt,
3 cups sweet goat milk, 1 tablespoon
minced parsley, 2 teaspoons onion
juice, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 2 cups
flaked tuna, lobster, shrimp, or sal-
mon. Melt butter, blend in flour, salt,
pepper and onion juice. Add milk
slowly, stirring constantly until
smooth and fairly thick. Add remain-
ing ingredients and keep hot over
boiling water until serving time. Del-
icious with baked potatoes.—Mrs.
Ambrose Knebel, Dunkerton, Iowa.

Date Butterscotch Pie

Crust: 1 1/2 cups gingersnap crumbs,
1/4 cup sugar, 1/4 cup goat butter;
blend after reserving 1/4 cup crumbs.
Pat mixture on bottom and sides of
an 8 or 9 in. piepan. Crust may be
baked in moderate oven 15 min. or
used at once.

Filling: 2 cups goat milk, 1 cup
dark brown sugar, 1/3 cup flour, 1/4
teaspoon salt, 2 beaten egg yolks, 2
tablespoons goat butter, 1/2 teaspoon

vanilla, 2/3 cup seeded and cut dates,
2 egg whites, 4 tablespoons brown
sugar, 1/4 cup broken nutmeats. Heat
milk to scalding; blend sugar, flour
and salt; add to hot milk and cook
12 min., stirring occasionally. Add
small portion of mixture to beaten
egg yolks; return to double boiler
and cook 2 min., stirring constantly.
Remove from heat and add butter,
vanilla and dates. Pour into crust;
top with meringue of egg whites and
brown sugar. Sprinkle with reserved
crumbs and broken nut meats.—Mrs.
Albert A. Lytle.

Whipped Cream Cake

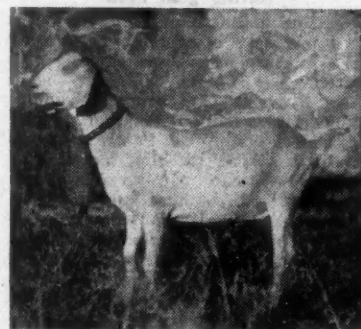
2 eggs, 1 cup heavy goat cream, 1
cup white sugar, 1 1/2 cups sifted flour,
1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 teaspoons baking
powder. Whip cream until stiff, drop
in eggs and continue beating until
light. Beat in sugar a little at a time;
add flour with baking powder added
to it. Bake in 2 layers in quick oven.
Ice with favorite icing. This will keep
moist for several days.—Mrs. Arnold
Staggs.

Tomato Bisque

One quart boiling goat milk, 1 pint
strained tomatoes, 1/4 teaspoon soda
which should be added to the toma-
toes before adding to milk. Season
with pepper, salt, and goat butter.
Serve at once with crisp crackers.—
Marion Bentley.

Cocoa Fudge

One-half cup cocoa, 2 cups sugar,
1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons corn
syrup, 1 1/3 cups goat milk, 3 table-
spoons goat butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla.
Combine sugar, cocoa, salt, syrup and
milk. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Boil
over medium flame to soft ball stage.
Add butter and vanilla. Cool to luke-
warm, then beat and pour into pan
buttered with unsalted goat butter.—
Mrs. Donald McEathron.



Niblet of Scotchman's Folly, Nubian
yearling doe owned by C. E. Leach,
Columbia, Mo.

GOAT CLUB

Doings



Organizations of dairy goat owners are invited to contribute newsworthy items from their meetings. Mere routine "reports" will not be published—the bare fact that "Mr. Smith talked on cheesemaking" is not helpful, but a resume of information in that talk will be of value to other owners.

Reports must be written on one side of sheet only; if typewritten they must be double-spaced, or if hand-written allow comparable space between lines, with ample margins; carbon copies will not be accepted. Copy for reports must reach Dairy Goat Journal not later than the first of the month for the following issue (May 1 for June issue and so on.)

Coming Events

June 7—Milking Competition of the Capital Dairy Goat Assn., Russell Farm, Dunn Loring Va.

What do you know that is coming up in the goat industry? Meetings of your association, shows, fairs or other dates of interest, should be listed under "Coming Events." A postcard is all that is necessary to send in such listings.

CAPITAL ASSOCIATION SETS MILKING COMPETITION DATE

Date for the annual milking competition of the Capital Dairy Goat Assn. was set for June 7, 1953, at the December meeting held at the home of Elizabeth and Robert Black, Dunn Loring, Va. It will be held at the Russell Farm.

Allan Rogers gave a report on the annual meeting of the AMGRA, of which he is a director. The Capital Dairy Goat Assn. voted to extend an invitation to the AMGRA to hold the 1953 meeting in the Washington area.

Arthur Christiansen, Harvey Bartlett and Benjamin C. Stevens were appointed to the building committee. J. W. Potter was named chairman of the goat department of the Montgomery Co. Fair, and Dr. W. A. R. Bell and Mrs. Howard Russell were named co-chairmen of the Great Frederick Fair.

It was reported that in 1952 the Fairfax Co. (Va.) County Agent had received 19 telephone calls and numerous visits from people wanting information on dairy goats.—Report by Robert Black, Dunn Loring, Va.

NUBIAN BREEDERS ASSN. PASSES OUT LITERATURE

Literature on Nubians was passed out at the information booth at the San Fernando Valley Fair by the Nubian Breeders Assn. A folder entitled "The Champion Provider," and giving recipes for chevon and making ice cream from Nubian milk were used. The folder was compiled by Edith Stevens and Vera Hobby.

At the Noah's Ark display at the Pomona Fair the Nubian doe, Ch. Katchina, was on display, and was also starred on a television show.

It has been drawn to the attention of members that there is a bill coming up in the California legislature banning the sale of natural milk, even for animal consumption, part of a nationwide drive to ban the sale of natural milk.

Members of the association had been invited to a showing of a color movie on brucellosis, prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It shows the effects of the disease on livestock and human beings, and how to eradicate it. In a question and answer period following Dr. Smith of the USDA stated that not a single case of the disease had been found among goats in California.

It was reported that in the 3-dimensional movie, Bwana Devil, the star 4-legged performer is the Nubian doe, Priscilla of Litahni, owned by Novia Glistone.

New officers of the association are: Vera Hobby, pres.; Cadett Barnes, vice-pres.; Mrs. Ethel Evans, treas.; Mrs. Clovis George, delegate to the State Council; Mrs. Novia Glistone, Bob Frary and Bill Evans, directors.

Breeders were reminded that free testing for tuberculosis and brucellosis in goats is provided by the Health Department of Los Angeles Co.—Report by Vera Hobby.

CATSKILL DAIRY GOAT ASSN. ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1953

Members of the Catskill Dairy Goat Assn. met in December at the home of Olive Von Brackle, Unadilla, N. Y., at which time officers for 1953 were elected. These are: Elizabeth Nicholds, pres.; Elizabeth Newman, vice-pres.; Betty DuMond, recording sec.; Myra Smith, corresponding sec.; Howard Dorland, Laurence DuMond, Al Smith, Charles Newman and Margrit Grutter, directors.—Report by Myra Smith, cor. sec., Sidney Center, N. Y.

BRUCELLOSIS STUDIED AT SAN FERNANDO MEETING

"Three Way Threat," a movie in color produced by the USDA and dealing with brucellosis in cattle, swine and goats was shown at the meeting of the San Fernando Valley Goat Society. The picture covered a possible source of introduction of the disease into a free herd by bringing in an untested animal, and advised segregation of all animals from the herd until tested and found to be free from disease. Dr. Smith of USDA answered questions after the movie and said good control is being achieved by the vaccination of all heifer calves in the state before they are one year of age. The vaccinated animals are then tattooed. It was brought out that the three forms of brucellosis are distinct and not transmittable between cattle, goats and swine. At present there is no satisfactory vaccination for goats, but by the program of testing the state of California has so far been free of the disease in goats.

Election of officers at this meeting resulted as follows: Mrs. Edith Stevens, pres.; Mrs. Vera Hobby, vice-pres.; Vernon Hill, treas.; Mrs. Pat Rainer, recording sec.; Mrs. Faye Foote, corresponding sec.; Mrs. Mary Gambee, membership sec.; Lyle Hobby, delegate to the Dairy Goat Council; Wesley Nordfelt, Frank Armstrong and Mrs. M. McCormick, directors.—Report by Mrs. H. A. Foote, Tarzana, Calif.

SAANEN CLUB MEETS DURING AMGRA GATHERING

The National Saanen Club members attending the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. in Columbus, O., met for dinner together, with other breeders present as guests. It was announced that the Saanen of the Year award had been unanimously awarded to Ima's Jean, bred and owned by Mrs. Ima Moore.

It was urged that the Research Center of the USDA at Beltsville, Md., develop further research on the artificial insemination of goats.

Pending changes in the registration of grades, American Saanens and British Saanens were discussed. These changes were approved — and the next day the AMGRA meeting made them official.

It was suggested that Saanen Specialty Shows be developed throughout the country to acquaint more people with this breed.—Report by Allan Rogers, sec., Burtonsville, Md.

CALIFORNIANS RECEIVE REPORT ON AMGRA MEETING

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Purebred French Alpines

Booking orders for 1953 buck kids from dams going on official test this year.

RANCHO-MERRY-O
111 Ely Avenue, S.W.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Attention Dairymen

Other interests force reduction in our herd of purebred registered French Alpines.

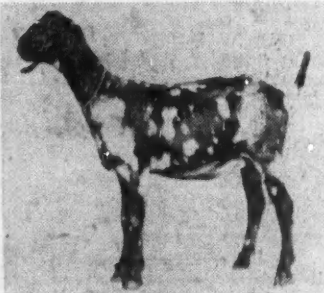
We offer—

5 does, aged 2 to 4 years, bred for April freshening. Four produced over 2000 lbs. this lactation. 6 large March and April doe kids, bred December and January.

Special price on entire lot. Write for details.

TOMONA RANCH
908 N 40th Ave. Phoenix, Ariz.

HURRICANE ACRES NUBIANS



Hurricane Acres Rama Champagne, grand champion kid, at 3 months.

For Production • For Show

Reserve 1953 kids now.

MRS. ALICE TRACY
1646 Suncrest Court LaHabra, Calif.
Phone Oxford 7-1319

Nubians

Nubians

Nubians

A few wonderfully pedigreed young does left. Bred to a brother of world record KATREIN'S CHARMAINE. Priced at \$115 to \$150. Sit down now and write for your copy of our sales list.

ALLAN L. ROGERS
Caprice Farm
Burtonsville, Maryland

Assn. met together at the remodeled and beautifully decorated home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis VanHynning, Arcadia, Calif. Following a lunch and social hour the newly elected AMGRA directors from California, Ira Peel and Marvin Maxwell, reported on the AMGRA annual meeting.—Report by Mrs. Alice Tracy, LaHabra, Calif.

MAXWELL TO HEAD CALIFORNIA COUNCIL OFFICERS IN 1953

The 1952 annual meeting of the California State Dairy Goat Council was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Mell, Baldwin Park, with seven of the state's goat organizations being represented. Officers elected for 1953 are: M. A. Maxwell, pres.; Mrs. Betty Nordfelt, vice-pres.; Mrs. Eileen Pembroke, recording sec.; I. E. Swift, treas.; Mrs. Hazel A. Armstrong, corresponding sec.

Ira Peel, reporting for the Fair Committee, said that both the Pomona and Fifty-first District shows were highly successful. Over 35,000 half-pint cartons of goat milk were sold at Pomona, and over 10,000 pamphlets were distributed.

N. S. Goodridge said that premium money for goats had been increased in the northern fairs, \$3500 being paid at the State Fair. In the Placer County Fair he had been able to get the Toggenburg breed reinstated. Despite Mrs. Dean's vigorous efforts she had been unable to get goats into the Cow Palace this year.

Mr. Maxwell, who judged the goats at the Arizona State Fair, reported that Betty and Wesley Nordfelt had exhibited some 30 goats at this fair.

Mrs. Betty Nordfelt, reporting on the work of the Publicity Committee, said the travelogue given by Mr. Maxwell over KXLA on the Farm News Hour was a great success.

Mrs. Nordfelt said that the Los Angeles City Schools are much interested in dairy goats, and had 29 kids at schools in their mobile units. The children are being taught to not feed paper, etc., to the goats at the fairs, and to stop grown-ups from doing so, too. Mr. Lever of the Board of Education, has asked the Council to supply the schools with dairy goat literature, with a minimum of 100 pamphlets per school.

Mr. Maxwell said that Mrs. Dean had been active for the Legislative Committee. Mr. Peel said that a law is being developed to permit only pasteurized milk to be sold in California. He feels that only Certified Raw milk will also be allowed; Guaranteed Raw milk will not, he thinks, pass the legislature.

Mrs. Armstrong, reporting on activities at the Information Booth at the Pomona Fair, said she had many requests as to where buck service could be had in outlying districts. Many asked for information as well as literature on the several breeds—unfortunately no literature on Toggenburgs was available. She said many school teachers stopped and asked for literature to be used in their school work. Many others inquired as to where they could purchase goat milk for home use.

Mr. Maxwell read a report on the Pennsylvania experiment conducted by Dr. Mack to determine the relative merits of goat milk versus cows milk for child growth. In no single test item did cow milk prove superior to goat milk.

Mr. Peel gave a brief report of the AMGRA annual meeting, pointing out that in the future California will be a separate district and will elect three directors to represent it. AMGRA rosettes will be awarded at official AMGRA shows to qualifying animals, whether registered in the AGS or AMGRA; milking-out time at the shows will be established by the committee in charge of the show. A charge of \$5 to hold an official AMGRA show will be made.

Miss Sikes reported 17,000 copies of the Council's folder, Why Goat Milk, had been sold in the past three months, with a total of about 200,000.

Mr. Maxwell said that in judging goats at Oregon fairs he had come in contact with County Agents who, a few years ago, could see no value in goats as 4-H projects but who are now very enthusiastic about the goat.

The Orange County Goat Exchange was accepted as a member of the Council.

Mrs. Nordfelt drew attention to an action of the AGS which would bar from registration any doe bred at less than 8 months of age. Mr. Mell, a director, of the AGS, urged members to write their protests to Mrs. Lincoln, president of the AGS.

Committees appointed for 1953 are: Fairs—Mr. Peel, Mr. Goodridge, Mrs. Van Hook; Publicity—Mrs. Nordfelt, Mr. Bailes, Dr. McCausland; Education—Mr. Benfer,

Mrs. Hill, Mrs. George; Legislative—Mrs. Dean, Mr. Eckert, Mr. Rorabaugh; Pamphlet—Mr. Swift.

Mr. Maxwell read an excerpt from a letter stating that Professor Richardson of the Dairy Department at Oregon State College, will soon start an analysis of goat milk. He plans to study goat milk by breeds as well as goat milk in general. The College is also starting work to develop a new market type of goat cheese.—Report by Norma L. Sikes, rec. sec., Rosemead, Calif.

AGS RESCINDS RULE ON REGISTERING YOUNG DOES

At the annual meeting of the American Goat Society last August the directors voted to prevent the registry of offspring of a doe bred under 8 months of age. Many letters were received by the president, Mrs. J. C. Lincoln, and by the secretary, indicating opposition to this action.

A letter was sent to all directors by the president suggesting that the regulation had been passed without sufficient study and preparation.

A ballot was then sent to the directors, and the vote was unanimous for the repeal of this action.—Report by R. D. Weis, sec., Mena, Ark.

CONKLING TO HEAD SAANEN DAIRY GOAT CLUB FOR 1953

At the meeting of the Saanen Dairy Goat Club of California held Dec. 17 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Selby Simmons, San Fernando, Calif., officers for 1953 were elected as follows: H. G. Conkling, pres.; Wesley Nordfelt, vice-pres.; Mrs. A. Lampe, treas.; Mrs. H. A. Foote, recording sec.; Mrs. Frank Armstrong, corresponding sec.; Mrs. H. A. Foote, editor of the News Letter; Mrs. Frank Armstrong, delegate to the California Dairy Goat Council.

It was announced that the presentation of the National Saanen Club Trophy for the Saanen of the Year would be made to Ima's Jean, owned by Mrs. Ima E. Moore, Sepulveda, Calif.

Hans Bjornsen reported on his European vacation. He said that most of the goats in Germany were Saanens, but that they did not compare in quality with the Saanens in California. Horned goats there are not eligible for registry. All bucks are purebred and under government control.

Mr. and Mrs. Nordfelt spoke of the friendliness and cooperation of the Arizona breeders who were much interested in the Nordfeldts bringing 30 of their goats to the Arizona State Fair.

A cow dairyman suggested that warts on the udder could be controlled by the use of tincture of iodine or mercuric iodine.

Another inquiry was regarding occasional bad flavor in milk. Investigation showed the milk had never even heard of a strip cup; he did not wash the udder and merely rubbed the loose dirt off with his hands. It is suggested that breeders, when selling a goat to a novice, always tell them how to milk properly and how to care for the milk.

It was pointed out that more than 100 physicians are registered in the speakers bureau of the Los Angeles County Medical Assn., and that some of these could be used to provide addresses for goat meetings—and that they could be acquainted with goat milk and goat products through refreshments served at the meetings.—Report by Mrs. H. A. Foote, sec., Tarzana, Calif.



Mountainbrook Queen, first freshening Nubian doe bred and owned by Mrs. Mary Hackman, Littleton, Pa.

Classified ADS

Breeders' Rates: 7c a word for single insertion; 6 consecutive insertions of same ad, ordered in advance, for the price of 5; 12 such insertions at cost of 8. Minimum \$1 an insertion. Count all initials, numbers and abbreviations as words.

Commercial Rates: 10c a word, minimum 20 words, same discounts as above. Copy for classified ad must reach Dairy Goat Journal before the 5th of the month preceding date of publication (April 5th for May issue, and so on). If possible send ads earlier so that you may receive acknowledgments for possible correction before that date.

Ads arriving after closing date appear in next available issue.

References: All new advertisers must furnish at least one bank and one business reference—ads will not be published until such references are thoroughly checked (you will save time by submitting written statements from references with your ad order).

Cash in full must accompany order. If you are not certain as to the cost of your ad, write it out and send it to Dairy Goat Journal, and we will bill you for it in advance.

1953 FEBRUARY 1953

SUN MON TUE WED THUR FRI SAT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Remember February 5—the last day for your advertisement to reach Dairy Goat Journal for insertion in the March issue.

AT STUD

NUBIANS

SCOTCHMAN'S FOLLY SLEET, by Chas. of Scotchman's Folly, out of Nibbles of Red Barn. C. E. Leach, Columbia, Mo.

SAANENS

SONNY BOY of Laurelwood Acres, former junior herd sire for Laurelwood Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif. Dam and 2 sisters qualified for Advanced Registry. Send for pedigree. Fee \$15. Dot Rogers, Caprice Farm, Burtonsville, Md.

WILD HILLS FIGARO II of Harem Acres. Tuberculin and Bang's tested. AR ancestry. Harry Sells, Chesterfield, Ind.

TOGGENBURGS

*BUCK CHIKAMING Boliver Trump; fee \$15. Trump's ancestry shows proved transmitting ability for 6 generations. Dam ***M Chikaming Jan's Jalna, 3128 lbs. 12 months. Doris Troobnick, Burke, Va.

SKY RANCH LEO T102984. Hornless. Fee \$10. Tom Donohue, Rt. 1, N. Ohioville Rd., New Paltz, N. Y., Tel. New Paltz 6072.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"Please rush me a Dairy Goat Journal as I want to see the ads so I can buy some goats."—Mrs. Ruby Palmer, Logan Co., Colo.

Then with your advertisement appearing each month in Dairy Goat Journal you will find hundreds of buyers like this looking in the ads to buy dairy goats from you.

FRENCH ALPINES

FRENCH ALPINES: Now accepting orders for 1953 kids, both bucks and does. These are from high record, 4- to 6-star milkers, AR dams. Also a few top young show does who have milked 10-12 lbs. per day as 2-year-olds. These does are bred to Pappy's Pride whose kids have sold for \$200 at birth, or to Detson II who has brothers with \$25 to \$50 stud fees. For further details on an outstanding investment write: Karl Noller, Buechel, Ky.

SELLING entire herd registered French Alpines. Herd sire is grandson of 3-star Pierre Del-Norte (his twin sister was Illinois state champion). One son and 2 daughters, 2 French Alpine does and 3 grade does. Does to freshen in March. Edward Boone, Rt. 5, Rensselaer, Ind.

CHAMOISEE French Alpine buck, hornless, born June 5, 1945; Wilton Sharp Shooter AGS 2455, proved sire; none better; can furnish picture of daughters. First \$100 takes him. Mrs. Arthur Sechler, Barker, N. Y.

REGISTERED French Alpine bred doellings and bred milking does. I also have some 1952 kids and I will have some 1953 kids from dependable milkers; reasonable prices. No Sunday calls. Michael Sulick, Rt. 2, Punxsutawney, Pa.

FRENCH ALPINES only. *B El Cid Del-Norte herd sire. Excellent bred does. Bookings of 1953 kids now. A sure, profitable buy. Dameway Dairy Goat Farm, Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

TOMONA French Alpines: Doe kids and several milkers with 2,000- to 3,000-lb. production backgrounds. Thomas Kent, 908 N. 40th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

SNOW RIDGE French Alpines: Write now about 1953 kids, bred does, young star bucks. Michigan's only herd on AR test. Paul L. Griffith, Harbor Springs, Mich.

REGISTERED, purebred French Alpine does, bred. Best bloodlines; excellent milkers. Robert Whatley, 3601 Locust, Texarkana, Ark.

LINWOOD Orchard French Alpines: 5 bred does, 2 yearling does, 3-year-old herd sire—grandson of Pierre Del-Norte. W. W. Parker, Rt. 4, Box 63, Stevens Point, Wis.

BREEDERS: Safeguard your customer—register in American Goat Society, Mena, Ark., for proof of pure breeding.

FRESH, registered does; show stock. Also kids. Naja Herd, Rt. 1, Box 210, Merced, Calif.

BOOKING ORDERS for spring kids, either sex. One outstanding buck for sale. C. Caswell, 219 S. Lewis, Springfield, Ill.

RUNNING GOAT RANCH. Purebred kids from 16 lb., long lactation doe. Cleona Williams, Vashon, Wash.

ACS, tested blue ribbon does. Best offer. Bargains. Q Herd, Rt. 1, Gig Harbor, Wash.

NUBIANS

KITMAR NUBIANS have a new home but same owner. Orders taken for spring kids by son of imported buck, Budlett's Mariner. Some November kids for sale now, sired by star buck, Mrs. James Pike, Central Ave., Cedar Brook, N. J.

BRED DOES, yearlings, kids—all fine stock and priced to sell. 1 buck kid from champion stock. Write for pictures and full information. Herd sire is Naja Osiris, son of imp. Milkewhey Garry. Mrs. C. R. Hacker, Rt. 1, Stanfield, Oreg.

APEX NUBIANS: Taking orders for buck and doe kids, Brutus, Chikaming and Oakwood bloodlines. Excellent breeding and production back of them. Prices reasonable. Write for pictures and full information. H. M. Butler, Lewis, Kans.

ALONDRA NUBIANS put real profit in your pocket. Order kids now backed by 5-generation foundation stock exceeding 2500 lbs., official test. Yearling buck, \$65. Dr. Ralph George, Thousand Oaks, Calif.

★ Sablemoor Quality NUBIANS

Buck kids by reservation only from famous Advanced Register does:

Judy Pearl, 2829.5 lbs. milk, 133.42 lbs. butterfat—nationally famous milker with highest lifetime Nubian record.

AIRakim Reba Sabina, three DHIA records over 2000 lbs. each.

AIRakim Janice Brita, three Advanced Registry records herself, four Advanced Registry daughters.

Sablemoor Pretty Penny, 2x Best of Show, 3x Best of Breed; first lactation record of 1946 lbs. milk, 105 lbs. butterfat.

First time: Sablemoor offers for sale a group of choice doe kids from young, tested dams.

Place your order early.

NANCY WATSON: Putney, Vt.

TWO NUBIAN BUCKS

10 months old, 1 naturally hornless.

TWO NUBIAN BUCK KIDS

Born Jan. 1, 1953, 1 naturally hornless.

Sired by Plainview Elmer II; dam, Denn's Cassie.

E. H. KRAMER

Phone 8243J1 Rt. 4 New Castle, Pa.

Plainview Nubian Goat Dairy

Elam S. Horst, owner, Barabville, Pa.

Home of IMPORTED BUDLETT'S MARINER and VALLEY PARK HILLS BRUTUS SANDY—both at stud to approved does. Four excellent buck kids for sale—top herd sire prospects.

PINCKNEY FARM'S PARKER



A Messenger son at 8 months.

Herd sire for a 150-head dairy herd—

BELMONT VALLEY CAPRI, Accord, N. Y.

8844† MOSTYN MESSENGER was England's leading Saanen sire for 1951.

1953 kids may be reserved.

PINCKNEY FARM'S SAANENS Carmel, New York

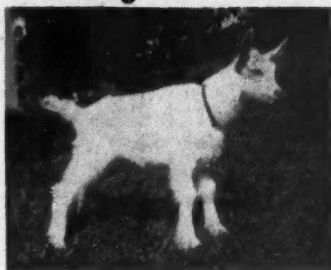
Beech Hill Saanens

Hardy Maine-grown stock with LONG LACTATIONS

—Booking 1953 kids—

MRS. C. M. STANFORD, Wayne, Maine

Baby Bucks



A typical son of
Imported

§§43† **ETHERLY MYNAS**

Book your 1953 baby buck now, priced at from \$65 to \$135 at 2 weeks of age.

ALLAN L. ROGERS

Caprice Farm

Burtonsville, Maryland

Pebblehaven Saanens

Herd Sire—

Ariboy, son of §§44† Mostyn Messenger Buck kids for sale from daughters of imported Endymion who milked 10 to 13 lbs. high day. • A few bucks from first freshening granddaughters of Myrus II (low price if taken early).

Perkiomenville, Rt. 1, Pa.

Greenleaf Saanens

On DHI Test

GOOD UDDERS - LONG LACTATION
Reserve your 1953 kids now from Four and Five Star milkers.

H. A. FOOTE

18404 Collins St.

Tarzana, Calif.

AHEAD AGAIN

2175 lbs. milk in 8 months is
ADMOR FARMS herd average.

10 milkers and 20 kids for sale, including does with yields above 2200 lbs. in 8 months, \$60 to \$160.

All purebred Toggenburgs, registry papers furnished. Buyers must call for does in milk. All ship kids.

A well-known goat judge once remarked that ARLIA is one of the two best does he has seen. ARLIA often yields above 8 lbs. per milking. Her son and daughter are for sale.

If you need economical yields of quality milk it will pay to see these sturdy, farm-type MILKMAKERS that are equal to any and better than many.

ADMOR FARMS

Phone 485J1

Moravia, N. Y.

YOKELAWN

"Home of
America's Choicest Toggenburgs"

Wanaque, New Jersey

Brown's

POWDERED GOAT MILK

1 lb. tin makes 5 qts., \$2. • One case, 24 lbs., \$36. Shipments prepaid in USA.

BROWN GOAT FARM
Menomonie, Wis.

REGISTERED Nubian doe and buck kids sired by son of Katrein's Lorelie (3425.7 lbs. milk in 310 days), \$50 to \$100 at 3 months old. \$35 off on kids picked up at my barn at 3 days old. T. E. Bunn, Jr., 1899 N. Druid Hills Rd., Decatur, Ga.

ENGAGE breeding stock now from Capricorn Christy, Oakwood Jeep or Najarina, bred to Capricorn, Katrein, Oakwood high-producing dams. Herron's Motel, Hazel Creek, Calif.

OFFSPRING of 3 does: Katrein's Charmain, 4248 lbs.; Katrein's Lorelie, 3425 lbs.; Myra del Valle, who is Charmain's dam and Lorelie's grandam. Alfred Jelinski, 13651 Dronfield, San Fernando, Calif.

RUSS NUBIANS. Purebred does for sale. Only a few are bred; the rest will be left open for later breeding. AGS-registered stock. George A. Russ, Rt. 1, Trucksville, Pa.

REGISTERED BUCKS; occasionally does. No culls. Chikaming, Oakwood, Sunnyslope. Reasonable. Mrs. James Alexander, Rt. 4, Mason City, Ia.

BLACK June buck, sired by Katrein's Myron, out of Brutus Rubio dam. Good bone; active. \$50. Jefferson Saunders, Wayne City, Ill.

CAN YOU SUPPLY THIS REQUEST?

"I am anxious to get my first copy of Dairy Goat Journal, as I hope there will be advertisements in it from whom I can buy stock."—Cletus Hager, Cole Co., Mo.

Then with your advertisement appearing each month in Dairy Goat Journal you will find hundreds of buyers like this looking in the ads to buy dairy goats from you.

ANCHOR LANTERN FARM. Registered Nubians, superior milkers. Hardy, large. Farmers' prices. Francis Gott, Femaquid, Me.

FRESH, registered does; show stock. Kids from superior bucks including imp. Milkeywhey Garry. Naja Herd, Rt. 1, Box 210, Merced, Calif.

FOR SALE: Purebred Nubians — 1952 doe kids, does, and 2 fine large bucks used as herd sires. Must reduce herd 50%. Bonny Herd, R. E. Bozarth, Warrensburg, Mo.

ELM HILLS Nubians offers for sale bred and open does. Valley Park and Brutus bloodlines. James Morrison, 632 N. Elm Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

MUST SELL 2 purebred Nubians and 1 grade doe. Grade doe to freshen in February. Albert Sala, 226 Billiou St., Huguenot Park, Staten Island 12, N. Y.

THREE beautiful Nubian does, young; due to freshen in early March. Sacrifice. Chris Dahl, Box 14, Great River, N. Y.

BRED DOES, due February. Also buck for sale. Registered AGS. Chippewa Herd, Elmgrove, W. Va.

BEGINNERS: If you buy purebreds, be sure they are registered in American Goat Society. Mena, Ark.

OR TRADE registered, blue ribbon buck. Selling out. Make offer. Abram Allen, Mannsville, N. Y.

SAANENS

EIGHT-month-old buck kid from imp. Etherly Mynas and Black's Honeychild, a 5-qt. first-lactation doe. American Milk Goat Registry Assn. Twin sister, Black's Dixie Belle, won 3 firsts and junior championship in official shows. Also 2 other buck kids from Mynas and 5-qt. does, Myrtle's Pet and Myrtle's Jennie, first in class and second in milking competition at Reading. Write for further information; gladly furnished. Robert Black, Dunn Loring, Va.

REGISTERED Saanen doe and buck kids from Tresa of Irondale (4526.9 lbs. milk in 365 days) and her family, and sired by double son of Petrol (imp.), \$50 to \$100 each at 3 months old. \$35 off on kids picked up at my barn at 3 days old. T. E. Bunn, Jr., 1899 N. Druid Hills Rd., Decatur, Ga.

SAANEN purebred March doeling, \$25. Her dam, 4.5% butterfat, rebred, \$45. July grade, \$15; dam, 4.3% test, \$35. Boston Terriers: Stud service \$15; sale \$100. Dandy puppies. Keith's Kennels, Rt. 2, Peru, Ind. Phone 5075.

FOR SALE: 18-month-old bred Saanen does; 10-month-old Saanen doelings; also several young grade does to freshen soon. Beautiful blue peafowls, all ages, sold in pairs or single. J. Nelson Alexander, Gallatin, Tenn.

MANORIN SAANENS: An outstanding group of 1951 and 1952 doelings now being bred for 1953 kidding. All should prove heavy producers. Appearance and conformation tops. No shipping. E. Lucile Kinsey, 155 Bothin Rd., Manor, Marin Co., Calif.

WADE'S SAANENS. Order 1953 buck kids now. From dams that include 15 best-of-breed, 19 champions and 4 grand champions in 1952. Doe kids, Rockaway Goat Farm, Baltic, Conn.

THE LIVELIVE BREED. Send for free monthly bulletin. Saanen Club, Allan Rogers, sec., Burtonville, Md.

BEECH HILL Saanens. Kids for sale. Stud service. Mrs. C. M. Stanford, Wayne, Maine.

SAANEN OWNERS: American Goat Society registry certificates are proof of pure breeding. Address, Secretary Weis, Mena, Ark.

REGISTERED, purebred Saanen bred does. Price list now ready. Wild Hills Dairy, Rt. 1, Newark, O.

QUAKER HILL Saanens. Selling mature buck, 2 tested milkers. Mrs. Ruth Peckham, Portsmouth, R. I.

REGISTERED Saanens: Bred does and 1952 doe kids. Two States Goat Farm, Rt. 4, Box 918, Texarkana, Ark.

REGISTERED BUCK: 2 purebred March doelings from 6-qt. stock, second kidding. Abram Allen, Mannsville, N. Y.

ENTIRE HERD of dairy goats for sale, reasonably. No shipping, please. Anna Jung, Rt. 1, Ravena, N. Y.

HORNLESS, 2-year-old buck S103721. AR and prizewinning background, \$75. George Eaton, Rt. 4, Springfield, O.

TOGGENBURGS

OPPORTUNITY to purchase registered purebred star buck and doe, Yokelawn stock; last of my herd. Both for \$70. Must sell; borough objects. Thomas Kundert, Lakehurst, N. J.

REGISTERED Toggenburgs with Fink bloodlines: Two state fair grand champions, 1 3000-lb. milk. Show and milk record on every animal to be sold. Ronold Papes, Rt. 3, Hudson, O.

FOR SALE: Purebred, registered Toggenburg buck, Delegate's Prince, 18 months old. Sire, Yokelawn Crystal Delegate; dam, Mile High Jeanne. Glenn Donnelly, Cheney, Kans.

TOGGENBURG PICTURE: Printed in full color on high quality paper. Size 6x9. Suitable for framing. 25c postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

WRITE American Goat Society, Mena, Ark., for help with your registry problems. It will pay you.

TOO MUCH MILK for our business. Show winning Toggenburgs, both sexes, all ages. Tell us your needs. Merrill Lemmon, Jamesville, N. Y. Syracuse phone.

EL MONTE RANCH. Purebred Toggenburgs. Booking orders for 1953 kids. Tom Donohue, Rt. 1, N. Ohioville Rd., New Paltz, N. Y. Tel. New Paltz 6072.

MUST SELL my Toggenburg does, all under 3 years. Granddaughters and great-granddaughters of Sunshine Fink, Grable, Branson, Mo.

FALL FRESH milkers and kids. Blue Hill Goat Farm, Rt. 1, Westwood, N. J. No shipping.

TX DAIRY GOAT RANCH. Offering pure, bred Toggenburgs exclusively. Stud bucks. Dr. Wolf, Carthage, Mo.

PUREBRED Toggenburg doelings, freshen soon. Registered; FOB, crates free, \$95 3 for \$130. Admor Farms, Moravia, N. Y.

REGISTERED Toggenburg buck, born February 1951. Mrs. Cora M. Greenfield, 14341 Cone Rd., Maybee, Mich.

DOES, bred; grade or registered; \$35 up. Also 1 young star buck. Cloverleaf Goat Dairy, Janesville, Wis.

SEVERAL BREEDS

"PRIDE OF OREGON" purebreds. We are offering for your consideration spring kids from one of America's finest blue ribbon herds; best bloodlines. Nubians; Mell, Chikaming, Lartius Jr. French Alpines; Del-Norte, Highland, deNavarro, La Suisse, Toggenburgs; Fink, Chikaming, Shonyo, El Chivar. Mountain Vale Goats, Robert W. Casebeer, 14725 S. E. Powell Blvd., Portland 66, Oreg.

HAVE BOUGHT OUT Grade A goat dairy. Best were reserved until last; 5½- to 6-qt. milkers. Grades: Alpine, Nubian, Saanen. Purebred Saanen. Two purebred French Alpines. Reasonable. Registered Nubian buck. Must be sold soon. Thelma Helmick, Berrien Springs, Mich.

PLACE YOUR orders now for buck and doe kids. Saanens sired by Moonlarch Endymion's Thunderhead. Nubians sired by Oakwood Jumbo and Oakwood Playboy. \$35 and up. Ciela Goat Farm, Box 958, Janesville, Calif.

PUREBRED KIDS, Alpine, Nubian, Toggenburg. Buck kids on reservation only. Some grade doe kids. Several milkers. Special on groups of 2 does and a buck. Luern's, Box 226, Columbus, N. C.

RANGE-RAISED, hardy and registered Alpines, Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians. According to buyers' demands and judges' awards, we believe we have what it takes in breeding stock. Top Notch Ranch, Fabius, N. Y.

REGISTERED, purebred Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Alpines, Bucks, does, 1952 kids. Choice stock. Reasonable prices. Louis L. Gakle, Rt. 1, Ontario, Calif.

TWO GOOD dairy goats, Saanen and Saanen-Alpine cross. Bred to freshen in April and June. No shipping. J. Kuttler, Crosswicks, N. J.

BRED DOES to freshen soon: Saanens, Nubians; bucks, kids. Safe shipment anywhere. At stud: Chikaming Jean Val Jean. Peyton Farm, Duluth, Minn.

PUREBRED Toggenburg and Alpine doe and buck kids. Reasonable at 1 week old, at farm. Goldie Elleff, 4244 Suder Ave., Toledo 11, O.

FLASH! Entire herd must go. Registered Nubians and Saanens. Write Chippewa Herd, Elmgrove, W. Va.

WANTED

WANTED: Old copies of The Goat World for Jan. 1924, Oct. 1925, Nov. 1929; all of Volume I and all of Volume VI. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

SEVERAL fresh dairy goats. Must be good producers. C. A. Bloomer, 1241 Vermont St., Blue Island, Ill. Phone: Fulton 8-2059.

GOAT SUPPLIES

GOATS WORMY? Try Edghill Farms Goat Formula W. No starving, no drenching. Teaspoonful in the feed once each week. \$1 quarter lb.; \$3 lb. Formula M, an organic tonic, puts and keeps them in fine condition and increases milk flow. \$1.25 lb., prepaid. Fred B. Keifer, Marshall, Ill.

BUCK, doe halter, \$2; collar, \$1.25; bleater to stop bleating, \$1.25; kicker with instructions, \$2. Bailey Mfg. Co., Orrick, Mo.

METAL KICKER, plus wood training gadget, both postpaid, \$2. Correct footlifting in nervous milker. Turner Mfg. Co., Corning, Iowa.

STOP test-sucking. Apply harmless, effective No-Test-Suk. Guaranteed. Send \$1 for ounce bottle. Sanident Company, Room 500, 108 W. Lake St., Chicago 1, Ill.

GOAT BREEDERS SOCIETIES

CENTRAL NEW YORK Dairy Goat Society members offer stock for sale, all breeds. Write for list. Membership \$1 per year. Mrs. Robert L. Harris, sec., Fabius, N. Y.

SOUTHERN VERMONT Dairy Goat Assn., Inc. Stock for sale, all breeds; purebreds, grades. Information: Helen Mahoney, Rt. 3, Brattleboro, Vt.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY Kansas Dairy Goat Society. Dr. Frank W. Shaffer, sec., Rt. 3, Salina, Kans.

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MULTIFLORA rose hedge — plant the fence that will maintain itself and add beauty to your place. Descriptive leaflet on request. American Supply House, 311 Benton St., Columbia, Mo.

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YOUR GOATSKINS, deerskins (state which) made into finest gloves! K. Wood Factory, K-DG, Johnstown, N. Y.

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BACK COPIES of Dairy Goat Journal: Old issues, not full files, not necessarily consecutive issues, but just a miscellaneous group. While they last we offer a miscellaneous package (our selection) of 10 copies for 50c postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.



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By Corl A. Leach, editor
Dairy Goat Journal

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dence should be addressed to:

ROBERT W. SOENS, Secretary
American Milk Goat Record Assn.
Box 30
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Serving the dairy goat industry since 1904

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(On continuous official test for 16 years)

Booking orders for 1953 buck and doe
kids from top quality breeding stock.

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Also a few yearling and mature does
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Imported British Saanens
Tetteridge Maia and Hortense of Weald,
each gave over 3500 lbs. as first kidders,
and over 20 lbs. high day.

At Stud: **PETROL'S SAMSON**
Sired by imported Thundersley Petrol
A very few kids available; also booking or-
ders for 1953 kids.

AMEDIO DE PIERRO
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LAKE-LAND FARM

Toggenburgs and French Alpines
French Alpine kids, both sexes. Few
Toggenburg kids, both sexes. Mature
buck from AR dam. All from high pro-
ducers; registered stock.

Frank A. Long Rt. 3 Box 503A
Texarkana, Tex.

CONCLUSIONS

BY C. E. LEAL

I hope to continue to furnish infor-
mation on kale whenever available as
I believe it may have a place in the
dairy goat industry. Apparently Can-
ada is doing considerable with it. The
following is taken from *The Bleat*:
"At a meeting of the B.C. goat breed-
ers the secretary gave out kale seed
of four varieties which had been sent
to the association by H. E. Jeffery of
England. The seed came from Can-
nell's Root Seed Specialists, London,
Norwich, England. In British Colum-
bia kale is a year around green feed
and is rated highly for maintaining
a year around milk supply."

One sour note is given inasmuch
as the article says some find it takes
too much hard work, planting and
transplanting, but this can be over-
come by following instructions: Drill
2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Sow in March or
April for feeding in July or August.
Sow in July or August for feeding in
spring. If grazed lightly the first time,
rape kale will make a second and
sometimes a third growth. These in-
structions are for England and these
dates for seeding might be approxi-
mately right for many of us in Ameri-
ca.

R. H. Turly, agronomist of the Ex-
periment Station, Saanichton, reports:
"The results from our kale, etc. exper-
iment, the seed of which you so kind-
ly supplied, are now ready. The 5
varieties which you supplied were
grown in rod-row plots replicated 3
times. In addition to your seed, a
French variety called "Colza" was in-
cluded." He said he made his plant-
ings on Apr. 24, 1952 and all had germi-
nated by May 7. Very slow growth
was made during the summer due to
very dry conditions. About the mid-
dle of October plants started to make
full growth.

"On Nov. 10 final growth ratings
were made. Marrowstem Kale,
Thousand-Headed Kale and Colza
greatly outyielded Hungry Gap Kale,
Rape Kale and fodder beets."

J. A. Campbell, Port Coquitlam, re-
ported: "We took home four varieties
(seed) Marrowstem, Thousand-Head-
ed, Hungry Gap and Rape Kale.

"We planted 6 rows, 60 ft. long.
Lots of fertilizer produced rapid and
heavy growth. All varieties were
practically free of the various pests
that attack plants of the cabbage
type, unless you count the neighbor's
cows. The plants were a foot apart
in the row and around the first of
July we started taking out every
other plant. The Hungry Gap was
ready to thin first, a low plant with
large curled leaves. The Rape Kale
also makes a low plant, the leaves
are a darker green and have more
curl. In these types many of the
leaves lay on the ground and are
soiled by cultivation and rain. This
results in some waste in feeding as
our goats left many of the bottom
leaves in the manger.

"The Marrowstem produces a large
succulent stalk and a heavy growth
of leaf. This variety is reputed
to give the highest yield per acre
of any green fodder, with a protein
content to equal green alfalfa. We had
some individual plants weighing 12
lbs. These large stalks tend to be
partly wasted if fed whole in the
manger. Put through a root chopper
the stalks are readily eaten.

"The Thousand-Headed Kale pro-
duces an abundant leafy growth,
readily eaten in the manger. We have
grown this in the past together with
hardy Scotch Kale and consider
these two varieties best suited to our
needs.

These other new varieties could
be very useful in some feeding pro-
grams particularly the Marrowstem
for the breeder requiring large quanti-
ties of green fodder."

—CONCLUSIONS—

President-elect Eisenhower said, "We
must be strong first in our spiritual
convictions and those convictions
must be those that appeal to men."
From what has gone on in Washing-
ton in the past it seems that Wash-
ington first molds the thinking of
the masses by propaganda so as to
sear the consciences of the people
until they are unable to realize that
to kill in war is murder. No govern-
ment, here or abroad, can set aside
true spiritual convictions and sub-
stitute "those that appeal to men."
Substitutes or adulterations will not
do. The Golden Rule, Thou shalt not
kill, Thou shalt not commit adultery—
these must be spiritual convictions to
be effective and cannot be changed
or abridged "to appeal to men."

—CONCLUSIONS—

What can a man believe? A pub-
lished article says that Canada will
not permit flour to be "enriched." The
writer says that insects will not
touch "enriched" or "white" flour,
leaving the impression that it there-
fore is not fit for human consump-
tion.

Organic gardeners claim that in-
sects will not bother organically
grown vegetables as they will less
rugged plants giving the impression
that insects prefer sickly vegetation.

Weevils get in my flour, bugs may
eat up my organically grown gar-
den. Are my bugs the illiterate type
that do not understand what is good
for them and what is not? Must I
confine my diet to goat milk and must
I pasteurize it to kill the bugs in it?

—CONCLUSIONS—

The Okanagan branch of the Brit-
ish Columbia Goat Breeders Associa-
tion was dissolved and in its place
an organization was formed to be
known as "The Interior Milk Goat
Keepers' Club." A membership fee
of \$2 was agreed upon and each mem-
ber automatically gets a year sub-
scription to Dairy Goat Journal.



1,500,000
MEN AND WOMEN
have found help in the
problem of achieving in-
dependence, security and
happiness in the pages of
this remarkable book
—a Best Seller for 9
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Columbia, Mo.

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A small, high quality herd

Bred doelings, open doelings, and 1953 doe
kids on order now; AR dams, fine sires,
strain largely Fink and Chikaming.

MRS. HELEN S. BAILY
Rt. 1 West Chester Pa.

George Turner, their secretary,
says the reason for the change is
inasmuch as "there are hundreds of
us who keep only a few goats and
do not class ourselves as breeders."

—CONCLUSIONS—

As I look over old files of Goat
World and Dairy Goat Journal one
feels that a great opportunity was
missed along in the 20's when we had
such folks as Charles A. Stevens, W.
O. Washburn, N. Bartholomew, Mrs.
James Patton and her sister, Mrs.
Farwell and others, all very wealthy
people who really could have pro-
moted dairy goats if they had re-
ceived proper cooperation and en-
couragement. But it is the same old
story—there was squabbling in the
association till these influential peo-
ple dropped out one by one. These
people were not only influential but
they were business people, people
whose judgment was good and busi-
ness methods were sound.

—CONCLUSIONS—

"If cows get plenty of ice-free water
whenever they want it, they will pro-
duce about 4% more milk and up to
10% more butterfat than if they were
watered only twice a day. And that
extra production," says E. T. Itschner,
Missouri University extension dairy-
man, "comes with only a little extra
work, yet means a lot of added profit."
—Missouri Farm News Service.

Inasmuch as goats seem to respond
more readily to a bit of pampering
than do cows there is no doubt that
plenty of clean, warm water with free
access is well worth the extra effort
to provide it.

—CONCLUSIONS—

It seems we have come so short a
way in 25 years. At the 1926 annual
meeting of the AMGRA, W. O. Wash-
burn pleaded for more and better-
kept milk records. He went so far as
to read an ad of one of the members
which said in part: "Here is a hand-
some ultra-fashionably bred proved
sire," and Mr. Washburn asked,
"What has he proved?" And the ad
went on to say the buck was the
grandson of the undefeated grand
champion and Mr. Washburn asked,
"Grand champion of what?" Then he
went on to say he had good conforma-
tion, proper color and markings but
not one word about production re-
cord. Then he turned to an ad that
did speak of production. The man was
offering a "9-qt. doe for \$35," to which
Mr. Washburn said, "I'll give \$350 for
a 9-qt. doe. I never owned one that
gave but little more than 6 qts. in 24
hours."

Mr. Washburn made the suggestion
that there was no reason why, within
five years, there could not be a chain
of goat dairies around a city like Chi-
cago so people could get goat milk
when they wanted. Perhaps the one
reason this did not happen was be-
cause of lack of vision.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Anyone who has goats or contem-
plates getting goats should attend
every goat show possible this fall.
There you can compare breeds and
types. You can see what the judges
value most in goats. You can visit and
ask questions of exhibitors. These
shows are a first class short course
in dairy goat husbandry.

BREEDERS Directory

Breeders listed are those who usually have
quality stock to offer for sale. Those in-
dicated "*" also have bucks at stud. Check
this list to locate the breeders of your
favorite breed—it is your assurance of val-
ue when you buy from advertised breeders.

CALIFORNIA

- * **LINDEN SPRINGS RANCH**, Mrs. O. A.
Huber, Merrimac Star Rt., Oroville, Calif.
Nubian
- * **MAYRU**, Virginia and Rupert Alen, Rt.
1, Box 27, Pleasant Grove, Calif.
Saanen
- DOLLY-MARK RANCH**, Dolly and Mark
Rose, 416 Horn Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.
Toggenburg
- DOLLY-MARK RANCH**, Dolly and Mark
Rose, 416 Horn Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.

CONNECTICUT

- * **FOUR WINDS**, Mr. and Mrs. Madison
Sayles, Rt. 1, Box 394, Norwalk, Conn.
Nubian

MARYLAND

- MT. GILEAD**, Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Wooden,
Box 317, Rt. 2, Reisterstown, Md.
Toggenburg
- * **TWILIGHT HERD**, H. W. Mumford, Jr.,
Rt. 1, Gaithersburg, Md. (At Woodfield.)

MISSOURI

- * **LEACH**, C. E., 14 West Blvd. S.,
Columbia, Mo.
Nubian

NEW JERSEY

- * **HOMESTEAD NUBIANS**, Mary W. Son-
dern, Ironia Rd., Mendham, N. J.
Toggenburg
- * **BLUE HILL COAT FARM**, William M.
Shaw, Blue Hill Rd., Rivervale, West-
wood RFD, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

- * **TWIN VALLEY HERD**, Mrs. Walter M.
Sherer, Rt. 2, Manheim, Pa.
Toggenburg

WISCONSIN

- * **CLOVERLEAF GOAT DAIRY**, George
Reuss, Janesville, Wis.
Toggenburg

If you are a breeder of quality stock
and wish to be included in this Breeders
Directory, write directly to Dairy Goat
Journal for rates and information.

For Sale: Le-Esta Petrol Sonnie S-11317,
born May 1951; son of famous imported
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Also good registered 2-year Nubian buck
from best family in Plainview Herd. At
stud: Dixieland's Detson A109007, French
Alpine, from the heart of the world record
family. See ad January issue. Eli Stoltzfus,
Rt. 2, Elverson, Pa. (East end Lancaster
Co.)

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ern home, completely furnished. Fruits,
shrubs, flowers, vegetables, bluegrass, clo-
ver and lespedeza. Dairy barn. Purebred Nu-
bian milking does, AR herd sire. Modern
poultry house. Investigate — make offer.
Small payment, extended terms.
C. A. Gates, Hwy. 17, Waynesville, Mo.

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Dehydrated goat milk, 1 lb. \$2.50
Box 75 goat milk capsules 1.00
4 oz. All-Purpose Cream 1.00
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chased by the dozen... New address—
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148 Vista Dr. Jackson, Mich.

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